The New-York Times.

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GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

NO FIGHTING SINCE TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Rebels Fearfully Punished on Monday and Tuesday.

Effective Service Rendered by the Gunboats.

Rebel Accounts of Monday's Battle.

A DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.

Eight Thousand Men Disabled in a Rebel Division of Fourteen Thousand.

A RECORD OF THE WEEK'S FIGHTING.

Our Army Celebrating the Fourth of July.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
TURKEY ISLAND, July 2, 1862.

The following is an account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the fifth, sixth and seventh days of the engagement.

On Sunday morning, the corps of Gen. SUMNER and Gen. FRANKLIN were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate, and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James River.

They had hardly left their position, and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburgh Turnpike, when the rebels discovered the movement, and immediately started in pursuit, with their whole force.

So rapidly did the rebels approach, that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to the attack about 2 o'clock, which was promptly met by our men.

The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery.

The effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about 1½ miles above Savage Station.

While this battle was in progress other important events were transpiring.

The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars, under a full head of steam, was run overboard.

All the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores which it was impossible to move, were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores.

The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with our sick and wounded whom it was impossible to get away, were left under the care of our Surgeons, with all the necessaries at hand for their comfort. They numbered about 700, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retreated, under the cover of night, to White Oak Swamp Bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the approach of the enemy.

The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day, was as follows:

Gen. SMITH's division, supported by Gen. NAGLEE's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while SUMNER and FRANKLIN's corps were on the left. HEINTZELMAN's corps, with Gen. McCALL's division, was posted out on the New-Market road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from the direction of Richmond. The enemy came up boldly early in the forenoon, having been heavily reinforced by troops that had fought the battle of Friday on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

At about 3 o'clock it became evident that some portions of our lines must give way, as the enemy were evidently throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within 3½ miles of Turkey Island bridge, where the fight was shortly after renewed, and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides. During the day all the cattle and a greater part of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge. Some of the rear wagons were abandoned and fired on this day in order to make room for the artillery.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the enemy, who evidently expected to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both parties. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops. They again advanced about 3 o'clock P. M., in considerable force, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for the use of musketry.

The loss of our army during these seven days' engagements is not known, but twenty thousand is considered as near an estimate as can, at present, be given in killed, wounded and missing. Many of those at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country, and may hereafter return.

The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army.

We have taken about seven hundred prisoners, among whom are three Lieutenant-Colonels and one Major.

The reported capture of Gen. MAGRUDER is probably a mistake.

The loss in [illegible] artillery during the seven days amounted to about [illegible] guns.

Gen. REYNOLDS and [illegible] KINGSBURY, of his Staff, were taken prisoners, as was also Col. STOCKTON, of Michigan.

Gen. MEAD, of Pennsylvania, was severely wounded.

Gen. BURNS was wounded in the [illegible]. Gens. SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but they did not leave the field.

Gen. McCALL was seen to fall from his horse during the battle of Monday. He was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known.

Col. GOSLINE, of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment was killed; also, Capt. CAMBLOS, of the Fifth (regular) Cavalry.

Capt. WHITING, of the Fifth Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner, and his son, a Lieutenant in the same regiment, lost his left arm.

Col. PRATT, of the Thirty-first New-York Regiment, was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on high, rolling ground, on the banks of the James River, fifteen miles from Richmond. The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

The commanding General feels confident of successfully meeting any attack that the enemy may make on his present position. The moving of the army over to James River was not a part of the general plan, as has been stated. The attack of JACKSON's forces on the right, last Thursday and Friday, made this movement a necessity, in order to save the army from total annihilation, as the reinforcements received by the rebels gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac.

Among the prisoners taken during the battle were a number belonging to BEAUREGARD's army.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 2.

A boat arrived at Fortress Monroe last night which left Hardy's Landing yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., and up to that hour there had been no fighting for *the day in sight or in hearing of the gunboats or the* Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 3.

At 10 o'clock this morning the *Nellie Baker* arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, she having left there at 5 o'clock this morning. She brings down twenty-five rebel prisoners and has only a few wounded on board.

The most terrible fighting took place on Tuesday last, and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action, and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day. Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels have done but very little with theirs. Our loss is very small when compared with that of the rebels.

The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character;—as fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places. They appear to disregard the lives of their men, and place and hold them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them down and cutting them to pieces as fast as they arrived.

The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday the enemy advanced about 8 o'clock in the morning, and opened fire, which was instantly returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for over three hours, when the rebels retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up by our artillery.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were so anxious to fight as they are now. Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily that they can again return to their regiments. All seem anxious to be present when Richmond is taken.

Steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Arrowsmith* have arrived here, with 700 wounded on the former, and 300 on the latter.

MOVEMENTS OF STONEMAN'S COMMAND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 2—9 P. M.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH, who is connected with the Reserve Cavalry, informs me that their force, numbering over 1,600, have all arrived here this evening. This command, with the Flying Artillery, and about 1,500 infantry, were placed under command of Gen. STONEMAN, to attend to the removal of Government property at White House. He saw it all safely removed and the building destroyed, and on Saturday evening they left the White House after shipping all the goods and their infantry, 1,500—and retreated to Williamsburgh, arriving there early on Sunday morning. From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery. Their men are all in good health and spirits, and have lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty. They represent the expedition as admirably managed by Gen. STONEMAN. The cavalry consists of the Sixth United States, two squadrons of the Fifth United States, two squadrons of the old Dragoons, or First Cavalry, and two squadrons of the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers. The cavalry, infantry and artillery in all number about 3,000, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main army.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

The latest advices received at the War Department from Gen. McCLELLAN's army, are dated 9 o'clock this morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday.

Gen. DIX reports the arrival to-day at Fortress Monroe of 553 rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several Colonels and Majors.

Gen. DIX has ordered away all civilians from Fortress Monroe, and no persons will be permitted to pass to that point or the Army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States.

Advices received at the War Department, show that there was no fighting in the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5½ P. M.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. McCLELLAN dated as late as 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 4.

The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication. There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the coöperation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the flanks of our army.

Statements of the casualties in the severe battles of eight days cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy.

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27, when Gen. McCALL's Division was, at the onset, overwhelmed, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent to the hospitals.

At 1 o'clock yesterday (the 4th) the army was drawn up in its positions for review; the bands were playing, national salutes being fired, and things looking bright.

The steamer *Elm City* has about 300 wounded.

The steamer *John Brooks* has arrived from Harrison's Landing, with [illegible] wounded on board. Their wounds were dressed to-day, and she has left for Annapolis. Many of them are officers.

The *Vanderbilt* and *Arrowsmith* will go to New-York.

REBEL REPORTS OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 2, gives the following, relating to the battle on Monday. It says:

On Sunday morning, Generals HILL and LONGSTREET, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late Monday afternoon, attacked the enemy about five miles northeast of Darbytown, on the New-market road. The conflict was terrible, and by half-past eight P. M., the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half-past nine, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here on our (the rebels) side was terrible. The situation being evidently hopeless against such overwhelming forces, Gen. HILL slowly retired. At this moment, seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose along the whole Yankee line. The fight ended there for the night.

The *Examiner* says it thinks the division which went into the fight of Friday, 14,000 strong, could only number 600 men for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

About 8 A. M., of Tuesday, the *Examiner* says JACKSON's and HUGER's Divisions attacked McCLELLAN's left flank on the west side of the Chickahominy, seventeen miles from Richmond. Later in the day MAGRUDER fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on up to 9 o'clock Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River was heard Tuesday morning.

A number of Federal transports are in the river with reinforcements, supplied from BURNSIDE, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from the *Examiner* relate to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatch of yesterday said the enemy were badly beaten.

VIEWS OF AN OFFICER ENGAGED.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT.-COL. SHALER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are in receipt of the following from Lieut.-SHALER, under date of 3d inst., which he requests us to send to you, as well as to Mrs. SHALER.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-street.

Please notify Mrs. SHALER that our regiment has arrived at the new position on James River, without loss. The retreat of our army was a great success. The rebels pursued, and their slaughter was immense.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER SHALER,
Lieut.-Col. Com'dg. First U. S. Chasseurs.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following sick and wounded soldiers were brought down the James River, on board the *Daniel Webster*, on July 31, and taken to Baltimore:

J. W. Wilson, Co. B, 10th N. Y.—thigh.
D. M. Gross, Co. E, 8th Ill.—ankle.
D. Princing, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—leg.
James Buchanan, Co. B, 1st Penn. Art.—shoulder.
J. J. Vanblarcum, 4th U. S. Art.—typhoid fever.
J. Miller, Co. E, 1st Conn. Art.—typhoid fever.
First Sergeant R. M. Towle, Co. E, 4th Vt.—hip.
T. D. Simpson, Co. E, 1st Conn. Art.—fever.
Jas. A. Waltshouse, Co. H, 1st Conn. Art.—fever.
C. Bishop, Co. I, 33d N. Y.—fever.
C. Shafer, Co. G, 1st Cal.—wrist.
J. Wright, Co. I, 1st Excel. N. Y.—sunstroke.
Sergeant W. Barphy, Co. D, 5th U. S.—leg.
H. Campbell, Co. D, 7th Maine—foot.
E. Coolege, Co. G, 16th Mass.—fever.
J. Hastings, Co. G, 16th Mass.—debility.
J. Rice, Co. B, 4th Penn.—leg.
Thos. Christy, Co. A, 88th N. Y.—thigh.
Capt. J. D. P. Mounts, Co. I, 1st N. Y.—hip.
H. Bear, Co. E, 62d Penn.—thigh.
J. Holder, Co. E, 20th N. Y.—hand.
Sergt. C. H. Smith, Co. B, 3d New-York—thigh.
Sergt. T. Pernier, Co. A, 95th Penn.—shoulder.
P. Redman, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry—thigh.
G. Chamberlain, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry—thigh.
David Mortimer, Co. E, 62d Penn.—hip.
John Mills, Co. L, 1st Conn. Artillery—fever.
John Harman, Co. E, 23d Connecticut—foot.
T. Johnson, Co. E, 1st New-York—fever.
Chas. Brown, 1st New-York Cavalry—arm.
Morris Upton, Co. E, 22d Massachusetts—leg.
Lieut. F. P. Holt, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey—arm.
Fred. Begardus, Co. B, 56th New-York—fever.
B. Gudris, 5th U. S. Artillery—fever.
H. Bleim, 4th U. S. Artillery—arm.
C. Huntry, 3d Infantry Regulars.
R. F. Fowler.
1st Sergt. D. M. Belden, Co. K, 83th N. Y.—fever.
Sergt. J. W. Hayes, Co. D, 11th Maine—fever.
A. Thompson, Co. F, 12th U. S. Regulars—leg.
L. Venderhoof, Co. F, 61st New-York—arm.
J. Knapp, Co. D, 5th New-Jersey—fever.
L. F. Dutton, Co. H, 5th Vt.—shoulder, foot, skull.
D. Benjamin, Co. B, 20th Ind.—leg.
E. Garvin, Co. E, 11th Mass.—foot.
R. Briggs, Co. K, 81st N. Y.—spine.
F. D. Hammond, Co. I, 5th Vt.—leg.
B. Wagoner, Co. B, 20th Mass.—hand.
L. Frendenburger, Co. D, 55th N. Y.—head.
W. Waltman, Co. G, 27th N. Y.—leg.
J. Pabert, Co. B, 20th Mass.—arm.
W. W. Y. Gant, Co. I, 44th N. Y.—fever.
H. C. Myers, Co. F, 5th Vt.—shoulder.
W. Daniels, Co. B, 5th Vt.—fever.
J. Richardson—debility.
Corporal H. Taylor, Co. H, 10th Mass.—fever.
S. H. Harndon, Co. G, 10th Mass.—debility.
J. H. Grose, 1st N. J. Cavalry—back.
J. Addison, 1st N. J. Cavalry—arm.
E. O. Mara, Co. C, 1st N. J.—leg.
W. Geary, Co. C, 1st N. J.—shoulder.
P. Cullegan, Co. I, 3d N. J.—leg.
W. Hardy, Co. B, 16th Mich.—head.
H. Magee, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts—hand.
Capt. Keims, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania Res.—leg.
W. H. Martin, Co. B, 20th Indiana—foot.
E. Brick, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—leg.
Sergt. C. Engleires, Co. I, 7th New-York—knee.
H. P. Smith, Co. H, 5th New-Hampshire—arm.
W. F. Hazleton, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania—jaw.
G. A. Stetell, Co. H, 7th Maine—leg.
F. Alman, Co. K, 23d New-York—foot.
Asa Bade, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania—knee.
Charles Betts, Co. D, 13th New-York—hand.
James J. Roderick, Co. E, 1st Connecticut—fever.
Joseph Brady, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey—foot.
Corp. Patrick Burke, Co. C, 12th U. S. Inf.—hip.
John Riley, Co. B, 29th Massachusetts—arm.
David Howell, Co. L, 4th Pennsylvania Cav.—jaw.
And. Reagan, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts—thigh.
Dal. G. O. Keefe, Co. K, 6th New-York—knee.
Thomas Caruthers, Co. D, 5th Penn. Cav.—wrists.
David F. Bacon, Co. E, 3d Vermont—rheumatism.
Theodore Schriver, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey—thigh.
Ed. Mills, Co. A, 1st Excelsior—severe cold.
And. Stevenson, Co. I, 5th Maine—shoulder.
David Wilson, Co. G, 1st Conn.—foot.
Nelson Lower, Co. I, 10th N. Y.—ankle.
Calvin L. Stevens, Co. D, 3d Vt.—typhoid.
John Munday, Co. B, 4th N. J.—arm.
Charles O'Neil, Co. D, 4th N. J.—hip.
Charles Robbins, Co. D, 1st Mass.—hand.
Charles Howe, Co. D, 3d N. J.—thigh.
Samuel Loder, Co. D, 93d Penn.—rheumatism.
Robert Ryan, Co. C, 4th N. J.—elbow.
Levi Purcells, Co. D, 4th N. J.—thigh.
J. H. Johnson, Co. D, 4th N. J.—leg.
Wm. Lindsay, Co. I, 81st N. Y.—fever.
Corp. Thomas Boor, Co. I, 100th N. Y.—fever.
C. Frisboth, Co. I, 16th Mass.—fever.
Stephen K. Jackson, Co. F, 16th Mass.—fever.
Jno. R. Whittle, Co. D, 1st N. J.—hand.
W. Shults, Co. F, 4th N. J.—back.
Jno. W. Jackman, Co. G, 12th N. Y.
Henry Hurtt, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—fever.
Lyman G. Regl, Co. G, Conn. Artillery—fever.
M. D. Kane, Co. A, 1st Conn.—head.
Robert S. Hamilton, Co. E, 1st Mass.—wrist.
W. Dennison, Co. K, Penn. R.—hand.
W. H. Ray, Co. E, 3d Mass.—shoulder.
D. Mullardy, Co. G, 2d Sickles Brigade—hand.
Wm. O. Regan, Co. I, 10th Mass.—fever.
Moses Hidgenon, Co. H, 11th Me.—hand.
Chas. M. Collins, Co. E, 5th N. H.—fever.
Jno. Lytle, Co. E, 20th Ind.—thigh.
Henry Weltz, Co. G, 9th Mass.—fever.
Abel H. Pats, Co. H, 6th Vt.—arm.
H. R. Miller, Co. A, 1st N. Y.—hand.
Sam. Norcross, Co. E, 5th Vt.—knee.
Jas. Denney, Co. G, 38th N. Y.—leg.
D. Sullivan, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry—arm.
R. Armstrong, 14th U. S. Infantry—foot.
J. R. Seaver, 3d Vermont—fever.
O. M. Crowfut, Co. C, 34th N. Y.—ankle.
J. Smith, Co. I, 10th Mass.—fever.
Capt. C. Barnes, Co. E, 9th Penn. Reserve—leg.
T. T. Colt, Co. D, 10th Mass.—fever.
Sergt. W. H. Martin, Co. I, 3d N. J.—hip.
J. Bauman, Co. I, 3d N. J.—leg.
S. C. Kennedy, Co. I, 3d N. J.—arm and foot.
D. Bene, Co. E, 38th N. Y.—fever.
J. Willis, Co. B, 38th New-York—fever.
Geo. Healy, 5th Massachusetts Artillery—foot.
B. Conald, Co. I, 16th Mass.—breast.
H. A. Turner, Co. A, 3d Maine—hand and leg.
Capt. A. Lutterman, 3d U. S. Inf.—fever.
Lieut. W. G. Fitch, 3d U. S. Inf.—fever.
Sergeant H. E. Fish, Co. C, 5th Vermont—arm and ear.
Sergeant S. Gilman, 3d Battery N. Y. Art.—fever.
Capt. B. W. Lovell, Co. I, 7th Mich.
Sergeant S. Amartin, Co. C, 5th Vermont—groin.
Col. A. J. Morrison, (Gen. Palmer's Aid)—hand and leg.
Lieut. W. L. Hopkins, Co. I, 83d Pa.—fever.
Lieut. C. E. Royce, Co. B, 44th N. Y.—debility.
Lieut. W. W. Heller, 5th Wisconsin—fever.
Lieut. C. O. Tilden, Co. C, 20th Mass.—sun-stroke.
Lieut. W. Currier, Co. C, 3d Maine—both legs.
Lieut. W. Marland, Co. K, 31st N. Y.—back.
Lieut. W. E. Blatten, Co. F, 3d N. J.—breast.
Lieut. D. Fairly, Acting Adjt. 3d N. J.—thigh.
John Ratigram, Co. H, 10th Mass.—foot.
Corporal J. Brady, Co. F, 60th Pa.—groin.
Lieut. P. Morin, Co. G, 60th Pa.—side.
G. Legraind, Co. K, 10th New-York—foot.
Corporal B. Birdsell, Co. B, 3d New-York—ankle.
B. Graham, Co. C, 20th Mass.—foot.
J. L. Tibbitts, Co. C, 19th Mass.—arm and head.
J. H. Bryan, Co. E, 10th U. S. Infantry—thigh.
Capt. J. H. Minor, Co. D, U. S. Infantry—dysentery.
Lieut. H. A. Spencer, Co. B, U. S. Inf.—rheumatism.
Lieut. G. F. Tait, Co. K, U. S. Infantry—shoulder.
Thos. Brown, Co. E, 33d N. Y.—thigh.
H. A. Haman, Co. B, 33d Penn.—fever.
R. Fisher, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry—thigh.
J. Skillman, Co. D, 4th N. Y.—leg.
Capt. C. Consmuller, Co. K, 1st N. Y.—dysentery.
Serg't. J. Amattice, Co. K, 104th Penn.—arm.
A. J. Cloyd, Co. D, 63d Penn.—head.
M. Dagnan, Co. B, 34th N. Y.—head.
Corp. J. E. Williams, Co. B, 62d Penn.—shoulder.
Corp. E. E. Miller, Co. B, 62d Penn.—thigh.
H. C. Shannon, Co. C, 98th Penn.—side.
Lieut. S. A. Estes, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—leg.
Hiram A. Allen, Co. A, 12th N. Y.—thigh.
Sergeant C. Clark, 12th N. Y.—ankle.
Col. H. M. Baker, 88th N. Y.—fever.
Capt. C. Merritt, Co. A, 19th Mass.—fever.
Adjutant A. R. Curtis, 29th Mass.—fever.
Col. E. W. Pierce, 29th Mass.—amputated arm.
Serg. J. H. Halstead, Co. I, 16th Mass.—rheumatism.
J. Balentine, Co. B, 86th Penn.—fever.
—— Kennedy, Co. B, 10th Penn.—fever.
W. H. Schoonmaker, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin—fever.
A. J. Louder, 4th R. I. Battery—head.
Caspar Draff, Co. G, 1st Penn. Artillery—thigh.
D. J. N. Willard, Ass't-Surgeon 19th Mass—fever.
Allen Haralsh, Co. E, 5th Penn. Res.—thigh.
R. P. Tunnald, Co. B, 1st Berdan's S. S.—fever.
John Shaught, Co. B, 87th N. Y.—fever.
W. H. Burrill, Co. G, 11th Maine—debility.
J. A. Addison, Co. G, 66th N. Y.—hip.
J. S. Kelley, Co. B, 11th Maine.
W. H. Weisse, Co. B, 93d Penn.—fever.
Daniel Mullitt, Co. D, 10th Mass.—fever.
Sergt. E. W. Cram, Co. H, 11th Mass.—fever.
Lieut. J. C. Feilly, Co. D, 88th N. Y.
Lieut. S. M. Hogan, Co. H, 1st Berdan's S. S.—thigh.
W. B. Shummers, Co. H, 8th Penn.—shoulder.
Thos. Brown, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry—leg.
Sergt. J. Ryan, Co. A, 8th Illinois Cavalry—knee.
M. F. Church, Co. B, 16th N. Y.—foot.
Isaac Fitch, Co. I, 85th N. Y.—fever.
Sergt. D. Craig, Co. A, 2d Penn.—wrist.
J. Penrose, Co. E, 105th Penn.—fever.
M. Warner, Co. K, 5th Penn. Cavalry—fever.
Sergt. S. Smith, Co. A, 6th N. Y.—fever.
Lieut. J. H. Graham, Co. I, 1st Penn.—arm.
J. J. Ecklin, Co. C, 18th N. Y.—breast.
Charles Riley, Co. A, 60th N. Y.—fever.
Daniel Walls, Co. I, 69th Pa.—leg.
J. P. Fitz, Co. D, 44th N. Y.—leg.
George Watson, Co. K, 3d N. J.—thigh.
James Flynn, Co. F, 52d Pa.—sun-stroke.
G. C. Martin, Co. K, 6th Vt.—thigh.
H. G. Wells, Co. G, 1st Minn.
Moses Kehoe, Co. H, 8th Pa. Cav.—head and arm.
Sergt. M. Shannahan, Co. F, 12th U. S. Inf.—groin.
Capt. J. B. Sloan, 31st N. Y.—foot.
Capt. H. Burnham, Co. I, 5th Mass.—insanity.
Col. E. W. Hincks, 9th Mass.—groin.
Chas. Lewis, Co. K, 14th Mass.—leg.
J. C. Henry, Co. H, 1st Minn.—fever.
W. H. Nelson, Co. I, 3d Pa. Res.—hand.
John S. Taggart, Co. B, [illegible] N. Y.—leg.
R. Long, Co. D, 29th Mass.—leg.
T. Pierie, Co. H, 40th N. Y.—leg.
E. N. Bradley, Co. F, 6th Vt.—thigh.
D. Guilfoil, Co. E, 19th Mass.—hand.
W. McHugh, Co. B, 2d Pa.—debility.
L. Sweeney, Co. L, 1st Cal.—fever.
Capt. J. H. Leibhart, Co. E, 63d Pa.—leg and foot.
W. Leighton, Co. H, 3d N. Y.—shoulder.
J. Bonner, Co. D, 3d N. Y.—finger.
A. W. Gage, Co. D, 27th N. Y.—shoulder.
J. Redman, Co. K, 16th Mass.—hand.
R. Sullivan, Co. K, 9th Mass.—fever.
M. O. Conner, Co. F, 20th Mass.—foot.
B. Coffee, Co. I, 3d N. J.—arm.
Thos. Codman, Co. G, 10th U. S. Infantry—arm.
H. Trump, Co. K, 85th Penn.—arm.
Corp. W. A. Jackson, Co. I, 26th Penn.—head.
Sergt.-Maj. E. W. Whittlesey, 10th Mass.—debility.
E. Hill, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cavalry—arm.
Thos. Daniel, Co. D, 2d U. S. Artillery—face.
M. L. Flanders, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.—forehead.
D. Levy, Co. C, 106th Penn.—debility.
J. C. Langdon, Co. D, 5th N. J.—hand.
Corporal C. Hopkins, Co. I, 1st N. J.—ear.
Lieut. W. H. Hope, Co. E, 9th Pa. Reserves—arm.
Corporal E. A. Norton, 5th Maine—shoulder.
H. H. Fairbanks, Co. G, 29th Mass.—debility.
Capt. W. Colwell, Co. F, 1st Minn.—breast.
J. Riley, Co. B, 29th Mass.—arm.
J. Wilkeson, Co. F, 16th Mich.—leg.
H. Hoover, Co. E, 1st Penn. Reserve—shoulder.
E. Litchfield, Co. I, 43d N. Y.—arm.
J. Grillin, Co. F, 37th N. Y.—leg.
J. Vanarden, Co. A, 8th N. J.—face.
S. Grilliart, 8th Penn. Cavalry—hand.
Lieut. O. J. Fitch, Co. C, 81st N. Y.—face.
M. J. Keyes, Co. E, 11th Mass.—arm.
P. Manning, Co. D, 2d Mich.—hand.
C. O. Goodnough, Co. D, 15th Mass.—hand.
M. Gaw, Co. D, 4th Penn. Res.
W. Chelsea, Co. G, 2d Vermont—foot.
W. A. Wallice, Co. H, 7th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. Hardy, Co. B, 10th Mich.—head.
G. R. Hight, Co. G, 96th N. Y.—face.
E. Handersher, Co. A, 85th N. Y.—debility.
M. W. Bishop, 82d N. Y.
J. Conlin, Co. I, 29d Mass.—thigh.
D. Metzeldee, Co. F, 1st Minn.—finger.
C. F. Robbins, Co. B, 1st Minn.—hand.
L. N. Chase, Co. C, 5th N. H.—foot.
E. Mosley, Co. F, 4th N. J.—shoulder.
Sergt. L. G. Bright, Co. B, 9th Penn. Res.—arm.
P. Garrity, Co. K, 12th N. Y.—side.
L. R. E. Brewster, Co. A, 74th N. Y.—fever.
J. E. Gossever, musician, 60th N. Y.—leg.
J. Lader, Co. A, 4th Vermont—leg.
Lieut. W. Ellis, Co. D, 61st Penn.—debility.
Lieut. W. W. Rogers, Co. E, 93d Penn.—fever.
Capt. E. W. Stone, Co. D, 1st Mass.
Corporal W. Spear, Co. C, 105th Penn.—hand.
Corporal S. Wood, Co. I, 40th N. Y.—arm.
N. Nelson, Co. B, 1st Mich.—foot.

The following were brought from White House June 28, and put in hospital at Portsmouth, from the steamer *Kennebec*:

Mathew Cooper, Co. F, 3d Pa. Cavalry.
Henry D. Lewis, Co. C, 3d Pa. Reserve.
J. D. Webster, Co. K, 8th Pa. Reserve.
M. Marshal, Co. H, 7th Pa. Reserve.
G. W. Williams, Co. A, 8th Pa. Reserve.
T. T. Root, Co. I, 10th Pa. R.
F. J. Terry, Co. E, 10th Pa. Reserve.
George Seckle, Co. K, 11th Pa. Reserve.
J. D. Harris, Co. K, 49th Pa.
C. Florine, Co. C, 83d Penn.
Henry Williams, Co. H, 83d Pa.
Daniel W. Helfey, Co. A, 83d Penn.
M. Hardsell, Co. E, 57th Pa.
S. A. Emory, Co. F, 63d Pa.
R. N. Morton, Co. D, 63d Pa.
F. W. Stewart, Co. H, 71st Pa.
W. Harris, Co. E, 71st Pa.
Lieut. J. Hutchinson, Co. D, 72d Pa.
J. Sebertzer, Co. D, 93d Pa.
G. Brets, Co. F, 93d Penn.
P. S. Horst, Co. F, 93d Penn.
T. Miller, Co. F, 93d Penn.
H. F. Bower, Co. A, 93d Pa.
Cyrus Shay, Co. C, 93d Pa.
T. B. Regner, Co. B, 93d Pa.
Geo. Deubler, Co. I, 93d Pa.
C. Ritchell, Co. H, 93d Penn.
J. Mendith, Co. I, 93d Penn.
F. McWade, Co. G, 93d Penn.
C. Nichols, Co. C, 93d Penn.
B. Rettinger, Co. F, 93d Penn.
W. Shay, Co. D, 93d Penn.
Lieut. D. G. Keller, Co. K, 93d Penn.
J. Briener, Co. G, 93d Penn.
J. [illegible], Co. G, 93d Penn.
E. Teed, Co. B, 8th Pa. Re.
J. D. Arnold, Co. G, 11th Pa. Reserve.
S. J. Hackitt, Co. F, 11th Pa. Reserve.
Corp. G. L. Smithy, Co. B, 23d Pa.
L. Carnahe, Co. K, 23d Pa.
J. Moore, Co. A, 23d Pa.
H. McCullough, Co. A, 23d Pa.
Corp. W. McKern, Co. A, 23d Pa.
J. Bigott, Co. E, 23d Pa.
J. Mackley, Co. G, 23d Pa.
N. Carroll, Co. C, 23th Pa.
E. Briggs, Co. B, 72d Pa.
W. Wine, Co. I, 72d Pa.
W. H. Randolph, Co. A, 88th Pa.
J. Jordan, Co. D, 88th Pa.
Hiram Sloan, Co. H, 85th Pa.
John W. Ingalls, Co. A, 85th Pa.
J. B. Weitner, Co. I, 85th Pa.
W. Lebale, Co. F, 85th Pa.
Enoch Solomon, Co. K, 85th Pa.
A. Himmelburger, Co. B, 93d Penn.
M. Carell, Co. D, 93d Penn.
W. Gam, Co. G, 93d Penn.
E. Lupan, Co. B, 96th Penn.
W. McDonnel, Co. D, 101st Penn.
M. Mayers, Co. E, 103d Penn.
W. H. Reynolds, Co. A, 104th Penn.
Capt. J. J. Vaugham, Co. B, 106th Penn.
J. Plow, Co. H, 4th Maine.
H. Lowell, Co. A, 4th Maine.
B. F. Robinson, Co. H, 4th Maine.
Stephen Leighton, Co. G, 6th Maine.

C. W. McGindy, Co. G, 6th Me.
S. L. Hermann, Co. C, 6th Me.
J. J. Page, Co. B, 6th Me.
D. G. Spencer, Co. G, 6th Me.
W. A. Osgood, Co. H, 6th Me.
E. P. Eastman, Co. F, 6th Me.
S. D. Hersey, Co. D, 7th Me.
Corp. N. S. Burrill, Co. E, 7th Me.
F. J. Mahony, Co. B, 2d N. H.
R. H. Watermann, Co. F, 6th Vt.
B. Irish, Co. I, 6th Vt.
C. S. Buell, Co. B, 6th Vt.
Jas. Kerr, Co. G, 6th Vt.
I. A. Stow, Co. K, 3d Vt.
J. J. Rich, Co. I, 3d Vt.
A. Jones, Co. G, 3d Vt.
C. L. Hartwell, Co. I, 10th Mass.
S. Leeds, Co. G, 10th Mass.
L. S. Stevens, Co. F, 10th Mass.
S. E. Sheldon, Co. B, 1st Conn. Artillery.
M. G. Scott, Co. I, 1st Conn. Artillery.
W. P. Stone, Co. I, 1st Conn. Artillery.
E. Hart, Co. E, 1st L. Island.
W. H. Taylor, Co. I, 1st L. I.
Alfred Mallis, Co. K, 1st N. J.
Lewis F. Guinet, Co. G, 2d N. J.
H. H. Stebbins, Co. D, 26th N. J.
W. A. Hendershot, Co. D, 2d N. J.
D. Greeley, Co. A, 4th N. J.
J. Harrington, Co. D, 4th N. J.
A. M. Reinhart, Co. H, 4th N. J.
F. H. Woodworth, Co. E, 2d Regulars.
Corp. C. W. Weaver, Co. H, 93d Penn.
J. Smith, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
W. Fowle, 1st N. Y. Battery.
J. Fitzgerald, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
G. Pellet, band, 2d N. Y.
B. Bloomer, Co. G, 5th N. Y.
S. Lovejoy, Co. A, 5th N. Y.
J. Lyons, Co. H, 5th N. Y.
Lieut. F. R. Walsh, 5th N. Y.
H. G. Emmill, Co. K, 7th N. Y.
Jno. Jersey, 8th N. Y.
R. Barnhardt, 8th N. Y.
Mich. Dovan, Co. A, 15th N. Y.
J. McMann, Co. H, 15th N. Y.
Thomas Lockwood, Co. A, 15th N. Y.
W. Halls, Co. B, 20th N. Y.
C. Meyer, Co. D, 100th N. Y.
G. Proper, Co. K, 100th N. Y.
N. Lewis, Co. G, 101st N. Y.
J. W. Holstedt, Co. E, 27th N. Y.
James Hart, Co. K, 32d N. Y.
George B. Curry, Co. I, 32d N. Y.
John Edes, Co. B, 32d N. Y.
Corp. J. Quinan, Co. K, 32d N. Y.
P. Fearn, Co. F, 32d N. Y.
J. Coul, Co. K, 32d N. Y.
W. H. Davenport, Co. I, 32d N. Y.
C. Van Tassel, Co. H, 32d N. Y.
John Tracey, Co. H, 32d N. Y.
Jas. Jolley, Co. F, 32d N. Y.
M. Degan, Co. F, 32d N. Y.
W. Wall, Co. A, 32d N. Y.
M. Parsons, Co. E, 37th N. Y.
B. D. Hanley, Co. D, 38th N. Y.
M. McKenna, Co. H, 43d N. Y.
J. A. Fuller, Co. C, 43d N. Y.
Corp. J. B. Lamoreaux, Co. A, 50th N. Y.
Lewis Walters, Co. E, 58th N. Y.
R. Francis, 55th N. Y.
O. A. Pierce, Co. K, 3d Vt.
Corp. E. W. Santy, Co. B, 3d Vt.
S. Lillie, Co. A, 4th Vt.
Sergt. G. P. Spalding, Co. C, 4th Vt.
T. Haley, Co. I, 5th Vt.
M. E. Parker, Co. C, 5th Vt.
F. Mickey, Co. C, 5th Vt.
A. A. Stevens, Co. D, 7th Mass.
A. Mattson, Co. I, 7th Mass.
J. C. Dailey, Co. B, 10th Mass.
C. F. Gleason, Co. F, 10th Mass.
P. Kelly, Co. K, 10th Mass.
W. H. Day, Co. F, 10th Mass.
L. M. Prouty, Co. H, 10th Mass.
N. H. Simonds, Co. G, 10th Mass.
H. S. Hussen, Co. C, 6th N. J.
W. Aylward, Co. D, Mott's Battery.
J. J. Lott, Co. F, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Ira Killman, Kennedy's Battery.
Josiah Bowen, Co. I, 7th Mich.
C. M. Taylor, Co. A, 5th Wis.
H. Theody, Co. F, 5th Wis.
John Moore, Co. E, 1st Minn.
L. S. Wood, Co. G, 1st Minn.
Sergeant W. Dougherty, Co. F, 4th Regulars.
Sergeant H. J. Smith, Co. D, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
A. Campbell, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
H. L. Sommers, Co. H, 3d Regulars.
L. Barret, Co. C, 102d Pa.
D. E. Franston, Co. A, 102d Penn.
L. Saunders, Co. D, 93d Pa.
J. B. Reinhardt, Co. I, 61st N. Y.
Pat. Gunn, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
Corp. J. W. Simmons, Co. E, 57th N. Y.
J. B. Gilbert, Co. B, 32d N. Y.
H. W. Billows, Co. D, 32d N. Y.
J. Lamm, Co. H, 32d N. Y.
Mathew Fletcher, Co. F, 32d N. Y.
C. L. Hastings, Co. C, 32d N. Y.
D. H. Rice, Co. C, 32d N. Y.
J. Darkee, Co. A, 33d N. Y.
A. Walker, Co. G, 36th N. Y.
Chas. Jones, Co. H, 36th N. Y.
Robt. Joice, Co. K, 36th N. Y.
M. Gibbs, Co. E, 36th N. Y.
H. Lewis, Co. E, 36th N. Y.
Francis Rassy, Co. C, 36th N. Y.
J. Markens, Co. I, 38th N. Y.
Corp. P. Adams, Co. B, 55th N. Y.
J. J. Peach, Co. A, 55th N. Y.
W. Brodhead, Co. F, 56th N. Y.
J. F. Mulligan, Co. G, 56th N. Y.
P. Secor, Co. A, 56th N. Y.
J. Gallagher, Co. C, 56th N. Y.
D. Scofield, Co. C, 56th N. Y.
A. Friemann, Co. H, 61st N. Y.
Capt. W. W. Halbairey, Co. C, 62d N. Y.
Charles Pettit, Co. F, 62d N. Y.
A. A. Close, Co. G, 77th N. Y.
Col. Tucker, 2d N. J.—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Hath, 5th Me.—killed.
Capt. Danforth, 2d N. J.—killed.
Capt. J. H. Hooker, 8th Ill. Cav.—mortally; prisoner.
Lieut. J. Howe, 3d N. J.—killed while rallying.

The following are among the sick and wounded who were brought down from Gen. McCLELLAN's Headquarters by the *George Washington*:

Brig.-Gen. Willis A. Gorman—typhus.
Brig.-Gen. Meade—severely wounded.
Capt. McConkey, Gen. McCall's Staff—arm.
Lieut. Fred. Seykert, Weeden's Battery—typhoid.
Lieut. J. F. Kirkpatrick, Co. C, 9th Penn. Reserve.
Lieut. Beatty, Gen. McCall's Staff—through thigh.
Lieut. H. McNinch, Co. G, 105th Penn.—in foot.
Lieut. Wm. McCleary, Co. K, 63d Penn.—in arm.
Lieut. W. H. Anderson, Co. E, 63d Penn.—slightly, by shell.

The following have died at Hygeia and Mill Creek Hospitals, Mill Creek:

Levi Toombs, Co. E, 4th Virginia.
Eli Shortridge, Co. D, 6th Alabama.
J. J. T. Gates, Co. C, 27th Georgia.
George Presto, Co. A, 10th New-York.
G. W. White, Co. A, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Lewis A. Brown, 10th New-York.
Baxter Morris, 28th North Carolina.
Manley Welton, 48th New-York.
A. C. Beaulieu, 11th Mississippi.
James Walker, Co. I, 6th S. C.

The appended lists, gathered on the [illegible], are additional to those we have already published:

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

(BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES) SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Co. B—Killed—Capt. Magonigal, Ares Taylor, J. S. Roberts and Charles Slater. Wounded—Corporal John G. Leason, mortally; John S. Michaels, in hip, slightly; W. Salter, Chas. Kolter, mortally; P. F. Taylor, Ellis J. Ball, slightly; John W. Wise, slightly; Charles Liggitt; Thomas J. Wise, in shoulder; James Harris, arm amputated; John F. McFarland, leg and arm; Abraham Myers, Thomas A. Plotts, in back; Jos. H. Wright, slightly. Missing—W. H. Austin and Charles Tissard.

Co. P—Wounded—Joseph Harper, John Donohue, Corporal Joseph Ellis, mortally; Stephen M. Long, slightly; Benjamin F. Hooley, in both legs; W. McDermott, slightly; W. Hazard, left cheek; George A. Ball, slightly.

The first five of this company were left in the hands of the enemy.

Co. H—Killed—Corp. Joseph Pollock and Geo. Holden. Wounded—Orderly Sergeant W. H. Given, slightly; John Parry, slightly; Henry P. Flint, seriously; W. Zebley, slightly; Adam H. Cooper, seriously; Henry Lavis, slightly. Missing—Sergt. G. W. Charlton, Henry F. Barker, Jefferson Crispin, Thomas Chapman, Henry Grimes, W. Gorman, Geo. W. Gorman, W. H. Howard, John C. Jeffers, Thomas Ketcham, Theodore Thomas, and Geo. Wallington. These men are, no doubt, in the hands of the enemy.

Co. K—Wounded—Jacob Hite and J. L. Kavanaugh, the first seriously, and the latter slightly.

Co. C—Killed—John Robb and Fred. Miller. Wounded—Corp. John Kallenioch, mortally; Joseph Lindsay, Jr., Jacob Smith, Charles Taylor, John Smith, John T. Johnson, Joseph Himes, Chas. Ulmstead, George Wittaker, Daniel Baker, and Albert Morren.

Co. D—Wounded—James McGittigen.

Co. E—Killed—Chas. Harts. Wounded—Sergt. Shick, Geo. Bower, Alfred Caldwell and Fyle Osborn.

Co. F—Wounded—Henry Holzer, Geo. A. Cook and W. Marks.

Co. I—All safe.

Co. R—Killed—Sergt. H. C. Donaldson and Benj. Morrison. Wounded—Geo. Woods, John Applegate, W. Eggleton, A. McGovern, H. Luckinger and H. Speerman.

Co. N—Wounded—Lieut. De B. Shewell, shot in knee, prisoner; Surgeon J. E. Gilbert, shot in neck, prisoner; Robert Moore, slightly; H. C. Morrison, in arm, and prisoner; W. H. Shuster, slightly, and Jos. Weckerly, shot in arm, and a prisoner.

BUCKTAIL RIFLES.

Private Chas. Dover, Co. A; Sergt. Millsworth, Co. A; Corp. Albert Seely; Capt. Irvin, Co. K, nearly all taken prisoners; Adj. Hartshorn, wounded in head by shell; Capt. Niles, Co. E, wounded.

Chas. Snyder, Co. G, 5th N. Y., wounded.
W. H. McMurray, Co. D, 10th N. Y., wounded.
Patrick Waters, Co. I, 5th Regulars, wounded.
C. J. Bates, Co. C, 14th Regulars, wounded.
C. A. Graves, Co. C, 14th Regulars, wounded.
Jno. Burns, Co. G, 14th N. Y., wounded.
Wm. Danver, Co. D, 14th Regulars, wounded.
Jno. T. McCantley, Co. A, 95th Pa., wounded.
Jas. Hart, Co. G, 5th N. Y., wounded.
Lieut. W. H. Kerr, 13th Pa. R., wounded left leg.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Woolworth—badly wounded.
Capt. Bouslaville, Co. D—wounded.
Major Nyce, wounded in arm.
Capt. Gales, Co. H—leg amputated.
Lieut. J. Chance, Co. I—wounded.
Lieut. Bussler, Co. D—wounded.
Capt. Berger, 4th Penn. Reserves—wounded.
Capt. Tapper, Co. G, 4th Penn. Reserves—wounded. This man fought like a tiger.
Col. Magilton is slightly wounded.
Col. Simmons, 11th Penn. Reserves—killed.
Major Woodward, 2d Penn. Reserves—wounded.
Col. Jenks, 10th Mass—wounded in groin.

Nine companies of the 11th Penn. Reserves were surrounded and taken prisoners in the fight near Gaines' Mills.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—Capt. Alex. McDonald, Co. K.
Wounded—Thomas McIntyre, Co. K—neck and shoulder; Capt. M. Murray.
Missing—Capt. James Espy, Co. H.
Total killed, 7; wounded, 74; missing, 119.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Brown, wounded in left abdomen; Lieut.-Col. Vincent, sick in hospital, left in house other side of White Oak Swamp, and prisoner.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. John Casey, Co. G, wounded and prisoner; Capt. Madigan, Co. C, killed; Capt. O'Neil, Co. H, killed; Lieut. Michael Phelan, Co. E, wounded; Lieut. Michael O'Hara, Co. G, missing; Lieut. John Doherty, severely wounded; Lieut. F. W. [illegible], prisoner—loss 211.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Wyman, killed.

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Hinks, wounded in shoulder; Major Rowe, killed; Lieut. Lee, killed; Capt. Devereux, wounded; Lieut. Hume, sunstroke and prisoner; Lieut. Hinks, sunstroke and prisoner.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Major Tilton, wounded and missing; Adjutant Sherwin, in shoulder; Dr. Prince, Assistant Surgeon, in body; Hospital Steward Perkins, body; Capt. Waugh, Co. G, severely wounded and prisoner; Capt. Dunning, Co. D, severely wounded and prisoner; Lieut. Conant, Co. I, wounded and prisoner; Lieut. Galter, Co. H, wounded and prisoner; Lieut. Stearns, Co. K, wounded and prisoner.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Pierce, wounded.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Capts. Duryea and Bradley, Lieuts. [illegible], Adams and Vantine—all wounded.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

Col. Weeks—sick on the field, [illegible].

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded—Capt. McRoberts, Co. H; Corp. [illegible], Co. K; Corp. Van, Co. K—hip; Lieut. [illegible] wounded—left.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Killed—Lieut. William Cole.
Wounded—Lieut. McGraw, Co. I—leg shot.
Prisoner—Lieut. Ruby, Co. F.
150 missing; 267 killed, wounded and missing.

SECOND MAINE.

Corp. A. J. Loder, Co. I—wounded; J. H. Webster, Co. I—arm; J. A. Stroud, Co. I—arm; E. Hopkin, Co. I—arm; G. Robbins, Co. G—leg; A. Hinds, Co. G—leg; Lieut.-Col. Varney—missing; Adjutant L. P. Mudgett; Capt. Emerson, Co. E—severely wounded; 75 will cover the loss.

THE REGULARS.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Twelve killed and wounded. Lieut. Adams, Co. D—groin; Maj. Davidson—missing.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Michael Collins, Co. I—arm; Capt. Dodd, Co. G, 17th infantry—killed; private John J. Shelley, Co. K—in shoulder.

Wounded—O. L. Otis, Co. D, 23d Pennsylvania—left arm; Archibald Gillis, Co. H, 38th New-York; Jas. Halbestedt, Co. G, 1st New-Jersey; Benj. C. Sutton, Co. C, 98th Pennsylvania; Dennis [illegible], Co. C, 14th Regiment; Michael Gunley, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts; John Odell, Co. C, 5th New-York; Jas. Pollah, Co. C, 5th New-York; Samuel L. [illegible], Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania; Jas. H. Snyder, Co. I, 13th New-York; Henry Brandon, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania; Wm. Travis, Co. G, 6th Regiment; B. Bancroft, Co. I, 10th New-York; Wm. Phelan, Co. [illegible], 12th Regiment; B. Brady, Co. E, 12th Regiment; [illegible] Mosley, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Color-Sergt. Fitzmaurice—killed; Sergt. Thomas—badly wounded; private Robert Stevens—wounded, left; Corp. Jas. A. Taylor, Co. G, left; private John Stewart, Co. C—wounded; private John Goff, Co. B—killed; Lieut. Hartwell, Co. D—thigh. Fifty-four killed and wounded.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Maj. Blunt—badly wounded; Capt. Smith, 4th Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General to Lieut.-Col. Buchanan—wounded in arm; Capt. Stewart, Co. E, wounded; Lieut. Stacy, Acting Adjutant, wounded; Lieut. Franklin, Quartermaster—wounded, missing.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Sutler McKibben—fought with musket.
Lieut. Hoover, Co. C—mortally.
Lieut. McElhone, Co. C—hip.
Lieut. Lyons, Co. F—left arm.
Lieut. St. Clair, Co. F—left leg.
Capt. McIntosh—bayonet in thigh.

WOUNDED IN GEN. PORTER'S STAFF.

Lieut. Fisher—mortally.
Lieut. Inman, Commissary.
Capt. Jas. W. Scofield.
Brigade Commissary Newton.

SURGEONS PRISONERS.

Dr. Bentley, Brigade Surgeon, Butterfield's Brigade; Dr. Scholl, Griffin's Battery; Dr. Chapel, Fourteenth New-York; Dr. Seely, Twelfth New-York; Dr. Wixon, Sixteenth Michigan.

WEED'S BATTERY.

Private Seaman—wounded severely.

MARTIN'S BATTERY.

First Lieut. Mortimer—wounded severely.
Lost three caissons and one piece.

Sick and Wounded Arrived at Fortress Monroe (on Board the Steamer State of Maine, (Floating Hospital,) from White House, July 2.

Woodruff, Thos., Co. D, 49th Penn.—died of typhoid fever June 27; buried at Fort Monroe.
Robbins, B., Sergt., Co. B, U. S. Chas.—left at Fort Monroe.
Herly, J. G., Co. I, 49th Pa.
Ayer, And., Co. D, 7th Me.
Barker, Geo. A., Co. C, 13th New-York.
Stewart, Geo., Co. B, 7th Me.
Benn, J., Co. A, 7th Me.
Cook, D. F., Co. F, 101st New-York.
French, J. H., Sergt., Co. D, 5th Maine.
Aspel, James, Co. C, 8th Me.
Cunningham, W. D., Co. A, 103d Pa.
Boyer, J. G., Co. A, [illegible] N. Y.
Montgomery, J., Co. E, 8th Pa.
Brackney, J., Co. K, 49th N. Y.
Spencer, M., Co. D, 4th Vt.
Dixon, S., Co. K, 1st Pa.
Jackson, O., Co. I, 50th N. Y.
Cornelius, A., Co. K, 49th Pa.
Jenness, O. H., Co. A, 3d Vt.
McIntyre, J., Co. E, 81st N. Y.
Levering, S. E., Co. G, 96th Pa.
Taylor, W. C., corp., Co. K, 49th Pa.
Lincoln, C. G., Co. C, 22d Mass.
Blake, R. F., Co. D, 8th Pa. Cav.
Night, W. P., Co. G, 7th Me.
Kunes, J. C., Co. A, 49th Pa.
Burlingham, W. T., Corp., Co. H, 85th N. Y.
Parker, L. G., Corp., Co. H, 85th N. Y.
Kelley, W. H., Corp., Co. B, 1st N. J.
Wright, Jno., Corp., Co. I, 77th N. Y.
Reed, E., Corp., Co. D, 93d Pennsylvania.
Lippencott, Chas., Corp., Co. D, 1st N. Y.
Miller, W., Corp., Co. H, 93d Penn.
McKown, J., Corp., Co. D, 63d N. Y.
Carnahan, L., Corp., Co. A, 101st Penn.
Van Deusen, W., Corp., Co. G, 13th N. Y.
Clayton, R., Corp., Co. E, 104th Penn.
Scanlon, Robt., Co. G, 3d N. Y.
Jacobs, Jno., Corp., Co. G, 81st Penn.
Springfield, G. H., Co. A, 6th Maine.
Barnhard, R., Co. L, 50th New-York.
Terrance, W. M., Co. G, 103d Penn.
Maxham, G. N., Co. H, 5th Maine.
Moore, F. H., Co. C, 101st Penn.
Sherman, W. H., Co. K, 93d Penn.
Van Wert, Geo., Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Reter, B., Co. K, 49th Pa.
Wilson, H., Co. C, 93th Pa.
Haddock, H., Co. G, 23d Pa.
Gallagher, Jas., Co. C, 23d Penn.
McBryan, C., Co. K, 93d Penn.
Fitch, B., Co. D, 5th Vt.
Duel, T., Co. H, 77th N. Y.
Scheel, L., Co. A, 3d N. J.
Bunn, D., Co. C, 4th Vt.
Wiley, W., Co. E, 3d Vt.
Ferris, Edgar, Co. C, 49th N. Y.
Aber, J. R., Co. E, 63d Pa.
Barnard, Martin, Sergt. Co. I, 81st N. Y.
Richards, D., Co. F, 7th Me.
Murphy, M. D., Co. B, 5th Me.
Hornborn, C., N. Y. C.
Nutt, James, Co. C, [illegible] Pa.
Key, S., Corp., Co. [illegible]
Hyal, James, Co. [illegible]
Murphy, B., Co. E, [illegible]
Thurston, J. W., Co. H, [illegible] Mass.
Belgrove, R. F., Co. H, [illegible] Mass.
Goddard, Mos., Co. [illegible]
Dean, F. C., Co. G, 3d Pa.
Larrabee, C., Co. B, 6th Me.
Harber, Thos., [illegible]
Cline, John, Co. G, 49th Pa.
Brand, F., Co. F, 6th Me.
Coburn, W. H., Co. G, 5th Me.
Cliff, Alfred, Co. I, [illegible] N. Y.
McIlhatton, John, Co. [illegible] 102d Penn.
Evans, S. M., corp., Co. [illegible] 101st Pa.
Schultz, H., Co. E, 7th N. Y.
Luny, S. A., sergt., Co. K, 10th Pa.
Feasher, G., Co. F, 49th Pa.
Highley, W., Co. B, 23d Pa.
Trude, Jno., Co. B, 5th Vt.
Spread, Jas., Co. B, 23d Pa.
Bower, N., Co. H, 49th Pa.
Gates, G. W., Co. D, 81st N. Y.
Blake, J. M., Co. F, 7th Me.
Smith, S., corp., Co. C, 3d N. J.
Houck, Jno., Co. D, 93d Pa.
Maloney, Mat., Co. [illegible] N. Y.
Terrance, H., Co. B, 3d Vt.
Weyman, H., Co. E, 7th Vt.
Ballantine, S., corp., Co. [illegible] 7th Me.
Lovejoy, Reid., Co. H, 3d N. Y.
Range, S. S., Co. I, 102d Pa.
Batcheler, Jno., Co. [illegible] Mass.
Clark, Jas., Co. K, [illegible]
Craig, Jas., Co. C, 81st Penn.
Chapman, Peter, Co. H, [illegible] Maine.
Green, Frank, Co. E, 6th Me.
Simpson, D. L., Co. [illegible]
Urian, H., Co. D, [illegible] N. Y.
Fuller, C., Co. C, [illegible] Maine.
Hutchings, M. M., Co. [illegible] Maine.
Potsinger, C., Co. [illegible]
McGovin, H., Co. [illegible] N. Y.
Rowe, M. C., Co. [illegible]
Tital, F., Co. C, [illegible] N. Y.
Green, C., Co. [illegible]
Curtis, A. T., Co. [illegible]
Smith, T. H., Co. [illegible]
Kendall, H., Co. [illegible]
Sewery, J., Co. [illegible]
Wardwell, L., Co. [illegible]
Stone, A. H., Co. [illegible] U. S. Engineers.
Sibert, D., Co. G, 93d Penn.
Burt, G. W., Co. D, 81st N. Y.
Churchill, W. T., Corp., Co. D, 81st N. Y.
Covill, Thos. J., Co. A, 1st Mass. Artillery.
Uhil, Amos, Co. D, 93d Pa.
Beaty, Thos., Co. [illegible]
Gilchrist, D., Co. [illegible] Vt.
Leapstrum, W., Co. [illegible] Penn. Artillery.
McIlwaine, Jas., Co. F, 102d Penn.
Barnes, Jno., Co. [illegible] Infantry.
Brinkman, J., Band, Co. K, 57th N. Y.
Trimbee, J. R., Co. [illegible] N. Y. Artillery.
Radon, O., Co. B, 49th N. Y.
Simpson, J. A., Sgt., Co. [illegible] 49th N. Y.
Gorham, Co. I, 49th N. Y.
Smith, Aug., Co. G, 88th Penn.
Lofton, Thos., Co. G, 81st N. Y.
Attwood, W. H., Co. H, 7th Mass.
Adams, C. B., 93d Penn.
Elder, S. M., Corp. Co. [illegible] 10th Penn.
Barnes, H. G., Co. K, 101st Penn.
Diehl, Wm., Co. F, 102d Pa.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Celebration of the Day in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Bridgeport and Elsewhere.

Oration at the Cooper Institute and at Tammany Hall.

Doings at the Charitable Institutions.

Military Parade---Fireworks---Times Pyrotechnics---Accidents---Incidents, &c.

The Eighty-sixth Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this City and vicinity on Friday, in the usual manner, and with more than the usual significance. The military display was, of course less ample than in former years, but the people [illegible] satisfied to let that portion of the programme [illegible] in presence of the [illegible] of the country. The other demonstrations were in no way inferior to those of past years, but were entered into with a patriotic spirit and a meaning such as has not been felt since the revolution. Below will be found a full account of the doings of the day in this City, in Brooklyn, [illegible], Newark, in Bridgeport, Conn., and other places.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The sufficient muster of militia regiments were on hand to make quite a creditable, if not imposing, military display; and when it was reflected that the comparative paucity of numbers which paraded was caused by the absence of our best drilled and favorite corps—such as the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Second, Eleventh, Seventy-first, Seventy-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth—to defend the honor of their flag and the Union in actual or prospective conflict with the rebels, a feeling of pride rather than regret filled every breast—pride at the knowledge that New-York could rely on [illegible] of the best and bravest of her sons in the hour of [illegible] and danger to the country.

Two of the four brigades of the First Division were more or less represented. Of the First Brigade, (Col. Postley, Third Hussars, commanding,) there were the First and Third Regiments of Cavalry; and of the Second Brigade, (Gen. Charles Yates, commanding,) the Fourth Regiment of Artillery and the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Infantry; the Third and Fourth Brigades had no representation, being all at the seat of war. Maj.-Gen. Sandford was the officer of [illegible], and conducted the review with his usual tact and ability.

The procession moved down Broadway, to the City Hall Park, shortly after 9 o'clock, and, after due processional waiting, received inspection from their military chiefs and members of the Common Council. They have not had so pleasant and cool a march on any 4th of July for several years. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the procession was the companies of juvenile soldiers that took part in it. There were the Cuban Cadets, from New Hamburgh, showing considerable proficiency in the mysteries of close order and correct alignment, and the McClellan Greys, a body of youngsters uniformed like the Seventh Regiment, when in fatigue costume, and doing no disgrace to the resemblance in their precision of drill and locomotion. The reserve of the Fifty-fifth (the French regiment,) were also on hand, and the rear was brought up by a remnant of the Continentals, in their quaint habiliments of revolutionary memory.

These military men, useful as well as ornamental in their capacity of Home Guards, have been bereft of much of their ancient glory, by the presence of earnest war in all its stern and sanguinary reality; but who knows how soon their time, too, may come? The Eighth, and Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth, who were faithful among the faithless at Bull Run; the Fifty-fifth, who fought against such odds at Seven Pines; the Second and Twelfth, who received the baptism of fire in the fatal battle of Gaines' Hill; and the Seventy-ninth, who proved their desperate valor on the bloody earthworks at James Island, were once holiday soldiers.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

"Old Glory" floated from every place in the City where a flag-pole could be hoisted or hung out. The City Hall was handsomely decorated by the keeper of that municipal sanctuary; the churches, the hotels, and every kind of public building flaunted the National banner to the breeze in unprecedented profusion. The ships in the harbor, American and Foreign, were rigged from stem to stern, and from deck to truck, in all their gayest colors—the Cunard steamers [illegible] doing special honor to the flag under which they may be almost said to partly sail; and from [illegible] numbers of private houses the Stars and Stripes, of all sizes and qualities, were liberally displayed. Excepting during the week or two after the attack on Sumter, there has not been so extravagant a [illegible] of patriotic bunting within the memory of man.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE CELEBRATION.

MAYOR OPDYKE PRESIDES—AN ANTI-SLAVERY PRAYER—UNION SONGS—MR. DUGANNE'S POEM—HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE'S ORATION.

A large audience collected at the Cooper Institute Friday morning, to enjoy the mental treat afforded by the Common Council Committee. The stage was occupied by distinguished guests, who were surrounded with the National, State and Municipal colors, and plaster busts of the fathers of our country. A band of music was to have been present early, but delayed the exercises by being half an hour late.

MAYOR OPDYKE PRESIDES,

and in addressing the audience said that the Eightieth Anniversary of our Independence came not to us with its wonted prosperity and happiness, but clouded in gloom and robed in mourning. An unprovoked rebellion has drenched our country in blood, and struck at the very vitals of civil liberty itself, in its effort to set aside and overthrow the legally expressed will of the majority for that of the minority. The very foundation principle of our Government is the principle that the majority shall rule. But should the rebellion succeed? The resources of the loyal States and the manhood of their citizens would pronounce an emphatic "No." [Applause.] The loyal hearts, [illegible] a vast majority of the population in their reverence for our Union and Constitution, will unite in pronouncing an emphatic "No." The loyal people of this country have resolved that, come what may, the nation—if it may be so termed—in arms against us shall be overthrown, and the great principle enunciated in the "Declaration of Independence" be triumphant. [Applause.] Under these circumstances it would be well for us to lay aside much of our wonted National jubilance, and on this occasion let our minds revert to sober reflection. Let us review our past history, and let us ask ourselves earnestly whether we have been true to the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and let us resolve, if we have not, to amend in the future. [Applause.] In conclusion, the Mayor said that these lessons and the conflicting [illegible] by them would no doubt be faithfully depicted by the able and efficient orator who was to follow. [Applause.]

After a long, patriotic and Anti-Slavery prayer by Rev. [illegible], brother of Alderman Boole, two national songs by the Union Glee Club, and the reading of the Declaration by Mr. Moore, Secretary of the Historical Society—

THE POET OF THE DAY,

Hon. A. J. H. Duganne, was introduced, and, although somewhat hoarse, delivered his rythmetical effusion in excellent style. The production was full of wit, wisdom and war, and was well received. We extract a few specimen bricks:

Old Manhattan! Brave Manhattan!
Many a deed thy minstrels chant—
Done by all thy sturdy burghers,
Since the times of Stuyvesant!
In the grand old days of "Liberty Boys,"
The days of "Golden Hill,"
God be thanked! the pulse of Freedom
Throbs through Old Manhattan still!

* * *

Dumb be he whose lips belie them—
Freedom's first Pretorian Guard;
Theirs to strike Manhattan's keynote,
When the Harp of Stars lay jarred;
Would ye hear their latest drum-beat?
Would ye track their latest tread?
Go where loyal graves lie foremost—
There the "Seventh" claims her dead!

Still, where'er the brave are summoned,
There Manhattan's heroes march;
Freedom weaves their laurel chaplets,
Union builds their triumph arch;
Here they clustered—here they mustered,
Hurrying forth to Danger's van;
Merchant, sailor, student, toiler—
All who bore the stamp of man.

Banners streaming—bayonets gleaming—
Hearts upheld by loyal faith;
Here the stalwart Sixth advances,
There, behold the veteran Eighth;
Marching onward—marching vanward—
Southward, like a storm they burst.
Here the martial Twelfth is charging,
Yonder wheels the Seventy-first.

Ireland's shamrock—Scotland's blue bell,
Bloom for us with crimson flowers;
And o'er all the roar of battle
Gallia's eagle screams with ours!
Roman "*Viva!*" German "*Vorwarts!*"
Mingle with our own huzzas!
And the Hungarian answers, "*Eljen!*"—
"*Eljen!* for the Flag of Stars!"

The great event of the morning was, of course, the

ORATION BY HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

which was delivered with all the unction and declamatory excellence peculiar to our Metropolitan Demosthenes. The historical and statistical information embodied in so brief a space, was truly astounding. We have only room for the concluding portions, as follows:

"WHAT! FROM THE SUBLIME COMMENCEMENT OF OUR CAREER, HAS BEEN OUR PROGRESS?

We have grown, in territorial extent, from 800,000 square miles to 3,250,000; from a population of 3,000,000, to 33,000,000; from 13 sovereign States, to 34, with a promise to enter the next century with 120,000,000, with an assessed value of property rising, since 1790, from four hundred and eighty millions of dollars, to the immense aggregate of sixteen thousand millions, yielding an annual profit to the people of between five and six hundred millions of dollars, and with a commercial marine rapidly verging toward six millions of tonnage. Nearly fifty thousand ships belonging to the Republic are scattered either over the ocean, traversing our great inland seas, or are penetrating the great streams that flow within our limits. Fifty thousand miles of railroad are projected, and thirty thousand completed, at a cost of over eleven hundred millions of dollars. Forty thousand miles of telegraphic line have been established, at a cost of five millions of dollars. From 75 post-offices in 1790, we have increased to 30,000 in 1860; from 1,875 miles of post routes in 1790, to 275,000 in 1860; from 1,500 miles of sea coast in 1790, to 3,100 miles in 1860. It remained for De Witt Clinton, of New-York, to have realized the plan of connecting the waters of the Hudson with Lake Erie, which was completed in 1825, a distance of over 360 miles, at a first cost of nine millions of dollars, since enlarged at an outlay of nearly twice its original construction. The commerce of the Lakes, in 1859, employed twelve hundred sailing and steam vessels, of 328,000 tonnage, valued at nine millions seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Prior to the application of steam as a motive power, and in the earlier periods of the Republic, travel from New-Orleans to St. Louis, a distance of 1,300 miles, required four months; now, the distance is overcome, even by water, in three days. The steam tonnage in Western waters, from 76,000 tons in 1842, increased to 250,000 in 1860. The railway, taking up the work of facilities for interior communication, intersects the Union with two hundred and sixty roads, having an annual income of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. The New-York lines alone, carrying annually thirty-five millions of passengers, and the aggregate extent of the whole system of the Union being four times the extent of that over Great Britain, and more than half the aggregate length of all the railroads in the world. Recurring to the contrast of what as a nation, our condition was at the foundation of the Constitutional Government, when compared with the results under its benign influences, we find that, in the year 1792, our country exported 2,065,000 bushels of grain; in 1855, 1,000,000,000 of bushels, worth $400,000,000. The wheat crop alone of 1860 was 230,000,000 bushels, furnishing, with the surplus of the previous year, 75,000,000 for exportation. Chicago, in 1829, was not even in existence. A century previous to that date, Charlevoix, the Jesuit explorer, designated its locality as a point destined to be of the highest commercial importance in the future. As a grain depot, it is now the first in the world; its warehouses capable of storing nearly 8,000,000 of bushels; its ability to ship in ten hours one million and a-half of bushels. In 1860, its grain shipments were between thirty-five and forty millions of bushels. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Rochester vie with the Illinois commercial capital in this vast domestic and extensive grain trade. The agricultural products of the Union, for 1860, have been estimated at $116,000,000, and the fertile fields within the Union are capable of producing a hundred times that value. The increase in the population of the Union has been, since 1790,

FOUR TIMES GREATER THAN RUSSIA;
SIX TIMES GREATER THAN GREAT BRITAIN;
NINE TIMES GREATER THAN AUSTRIA; AND
TEN TIMES GREATER THAN FRANCE. [Applause.]

The farms and plantations have reached, from the sparse settlements of 1790, in the year 1860, to 2,150,000 farms and plantations. The dwellings, from 250,000 in 1790, worth $120,000,000, to 4,340,000 houses, valued at $4,500,000,000, the increase of population demanding yearly the erection of 130,000 new houses—while 50,000 churches, erected to the worship of the Most High, attest the wide-spread religious feeling of the American family. The average of our domestic exports to foreign countries, from 1790 to 1794, was $22,000,000. In the year 1860, our exports were $400,000,000. The value of our manufactures in 1790, too inconsiderable for estimate, were, in 1850, $72,000,000; in 1855, $1,055,000,000; in 1860, $2,000,000,000; whilst the land value, in thirty-four States equals $6,317,500,000. The navigation laws, taking their date from the protectorate of England, restricted the importation into that island of imports from Asia, Africa or America, except by British vessels. The retaliatory laws of our constitutional Government forced a treaty of equal rights in this respect, still further liberalized by extending the privilege to American vessels as carriers to British Colonies, thus dissolving the exclusive system of Great Britain. The fruits and wines of the Mediterranean, valued annually at $7,500,000, employing over 600 vessels, have now a competitor in the large supply from California, on the Pacific, which furnished in 1860 a grape crop valued at $8,000,000. The wine capabilities of three counties alone in this State, when fully developed, it is estimated, will be over 100,000,000 of gallons per annum. In 1791, our cotton export to Great Britain was 189,316 pounds; in 1860, eleven hundred millions, whilst 300,000 citizens who went to the Pacific twelve years ago, have sent back $600,000,000 in the precious metal. To these results may be added the aggregate total of imports and exports respectively, for the seventy years that succeeded the adoption of the Constitution, at $8,000,000,000 to $8,500,000,000, which represents the industry of the country. Such is but an imperfect outline of the growth and progress of the American people under their Constitutional Government, as founded in 1789. Spreading from the Atlantic border east to the Pacific, our population first reaches the central region between the two great oceans, the immense valley, starting from the highest latitude within our limits down to the Gulf of Mexico, divided by the mighty Mississippi, which waters a region of a million and a quarter square miles, or seven hundred and twenty millions of acres, and with its affluents, coming even from the Rocky Mountains, forms a continuous line of more than ten thousand miles of navigation. This, the great central region, possessing capacity for the production of all the most valuable staples and fruits of the temperate region, and, with its increasing population, destined to hold a controlling position in the domestic trade of the country and its foreign commerce not equaled in extent by any geographical division on the face of the globe. [Applause.] The great advance in our new Republic over kindred institutions in other times is the thorough recognition of the representative principle, in its expanding capacity, and its ability to comprehend the immense territories that are to be brought within its mild sway on this continent, leaving to State jurisdiction matters of local concern, uniting for external and common objects, under one great and powerful General Government, with limited, well-defined powers, and constituting a complete representation of the whole American family. [Applause.] That representative Constitutional Government is the strongest human combination to resist foreign aggression, known to civilized states, has been fully demonstrated in the war of the Revolution, and in our second contest with Great Britain. What the capacity of this form of government is, to resist and overcome a wicked combination of a number of its own rebellious States, striving to crucify the generous mother that gave them birth, is now to be definitely established. [Applause.] Without any pretext of complaint which had not its peaceful and constitutional remedy, a mighty rebellion shakes the earth beneath our feet. Loyal and true men, then, be not dismayed. There are no fears for the ultimate result. There is a principle of eternal justice in the administration of human affairs, as in the celestial empire of God. A million of armed men will soon be in the field—fully equipped with all the paraphernalia of modern warfare. The constitutional men of this Government mean to perpetuate and preserve it. They are willing to invest the constitutional authorities with the men and the means to accomplish this object. They are willing, if needs be, to baptize every inch of American soil in their own blood before it shall be torn from beneath the jurisdiction of the Constitution. Their lives, their money, their hopes, their destiny, their all, is at the service of the Government in upholding the Constitution and the Union. They, however, feel they have a right to know every incident that marks the varying fortunes of the struggle—for it is their own chosen sons who are battling in defence of public liberty. They also earnestly desire, if any foreign intervention is meditated, [illegible] with frankness, and without complaint. [Applause.] Every [illegible] and each community must contribute its just proportion of sacrifice, of toil, of suffering, and of blood, if necessary, in upholding and preserving the great principles of law, of order, of justice, and of Christianity, on which rests the mighty structure of free government and religious toleration. [Applause.] With a perfect knowledge of the responsibility bending over her, inspired by the past, thoroughly impressed with the great events of the present, and profoundly hopeful of the future, this great commercial Metropolis, representing a million of men, and the commercial energy of the Western Hemisphere, through her regularly-constituted municipal authorities, here, in august presence of the people, this day makes known to the whole civilized world her continued and unfaltering devotion to constitutional, representative government, and her thorough determination to share whatever fate Providence has in store for those who, forgetting all sordid and personal considerations, planting themselves on the rock of the Constitution, never mean to abandon the Government, until, after quelling treason at home, they will, as in times past, again present themselves as a great nation, capable of commanding and enforcing respect wherever language is spoken, among all the tribes and races of men in every quarter of the habitable globe. [Applause.]"

The exercises were further continued with music by the band, singing by the Glee Club and the Benediction. The success of the whole is due in a great measure to the efficiency of the following Committee of Arrangements:

COMMITTEE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

F. I. A. Boole, William Walsh, John D. Ottiwell, Peter Mitchell, Ira A. Allen.

COMMITTEE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Simeon Hazleton, Morgan Jones, Abraham Lent, Frederick Repper, Jonathan T. Trotter.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY CELEBRATION.

ORATION BY JUDGE DALY—POEM BY HENRY MORFORD—BANQUET, SPEECHES, SENTIMENTS AND SONGS.

The Society of Tammany, or "Columbian Order," celebrated the day in accordance with the ancient custom and with the undiminished zeal and patriotic fervor of former years. Early in the day the sachems, warriors and chiefs began to gather around the old wigwam, and by 12 o'clock, the time fixed for throwing open the doors of the council chamber, a sufficient number had collected to occupy all the seats and fill the available standing places in the large hall. The chamber was appropriately decked for the occasion, with the flags of all nations, and the portraits and busts of departed statesmen, both Democratic and Whig, adorned its walls. The Sicilian Band discoursed inspiring music from the balcony and thus whiled away the time until 1 o'clock, the hour for commencing the ceremonies, when Grand Sachem Nelson J. Waterbury ascended the platform, followed by other Sachems and warriors, among whom we noticed the old war-horse, Supervisor Purdy; Judge Daly, the orator of the day; August Belmont, Andrew J. Green, Judge Hilton, Richard B. Connolly, Alderman Boole, and others, besides many who are not known as thorough-bred warriors, such as Jas. Brooks, and Her Majesty's late counsel, Edwin James, Esq. Judge McCunn, though one of the Committee of Arrangements, and Vice-President of the Order, did not take a seat upon the stand, but occupied a bench in the back part of the audience, where he remained throughout the entire ceremonies, immersed in Victor Hugo's fascinating novel, *Les Miserables*.

After an overture by the band, Grand Sachem Waterbury made an opening address, in which he referred to the many National Anniversaries that had been celebrated by the Order in the old Wigwam, and said that the Tammany Society reiterated to-day, as it had ofttimes done before, its devotion to the Constitution of our country, and to the principles of civil liberty. The liberty-tree planted by old Tammany in the Revolution, had grown and spread itself until all nations and tribes could now take shelter beneath its branches. And there never had been a time when it was more incumbent upon her to celebrate this natal day of liberty, than the present. We were now living in a time when armed rebellion was engaged in an attempt to overthrow our free Government. This was the second celebration since this war was commenced. A year ago to-day there was no voice in the land pretending to be loyal, that did not profess to sustain the Government in maintaining the Constitution of the country. Now, however, there were men, even in the Halls of Congress, who were advocating doctrines and measures which proved them to be as dangerous enemies to the Constitution as the rebels themselves. Through their evil machinations the gallant young General who commands our army, was compelled to fight three times his number of soldiers. [Applause.] This was the work of a man pretending to be a Democrat, whom President Lincoln put in the position of Secretary of War. He had proved a renegade to his party, and had made himself a tool of the Abolitionists, whose damnable schemes he was now trying to carry out. [Applause.] In view of these melancholy facts, it was more than ever incumbent upon the Democracy to rally to the support of the Government, and to the assistance of the gallant McClellan. [Applause.] It was due, in justice to the President, to say that he had on several occasions done well; it would be gratifying if they could say he had done well on all occasions. He had done well in recalling Fremont, and in rebuking Hunter, and if he would now put the foot of power upon the Abolitionists, he would be entitled to still further praise. The Grand Sachem closed by expressing his hope and belief of a final restoration of the Union, which was received with three cheers.

Prof. Colburn then sang, with much *eclat*, the National Hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," assisted by a chorus of twenty-four boys. The reading of the Declaration by Geo. W. McLean, followed, after which Mr. Hosea B. Perkins recited an original ode to Washington, which was well received. Miss Ann Mahon sang a song entitled, "A Soldier Is My Beau," composed by her father, which was *encored*.

An original poem entitled "Tammany and the Union," was then read by the author, Henry Morford, Esq., and received frequent applause. It was full of points and timely hits, and if it had been only half as long, it would have been doubly acceptable. Another song, composed by Grand Sachem Waterbury, was sung by Prof. Colburn and pupils, after which the Chairman introduced Judge Daly, the orator of the day.

The Judge's oration was in great measure historical, and consequently not very novel, but was nevertheless interesting and commendably brief. It was now just three hundred years ago, he said, and at this very season of the year, that the first settlement was made in the territory now comprising the United States. This settlement was made by the Huguenots, at Port Royal, when they built a fort and raised a monumental stone, and named the place Carolina. The first two centuries of this settlement, as of others on the Atlantic coast, was a history of colonial vassalage, when the people were controlled by European ideas and customs. A quarter of a century more was spent in preparing for and gaining our independence, and establishing our constitutional Government. We had been long and gradually preparing ourselves for free Government, and naturally adopted free institutions, not as the consequence of any new political theories promulgated by writers, but in accordance with the idea of Montesquieu, that a nation necessarily adopts that form of government for which their previous training has fitted them. Since the adoption of our Constitution we had presented a spectacle of aggregate growth never before witnessed among nations. And now, on the third centenniary anniversary of our existence as a people, and the eighty-sixth anniversary of our independence, we behold a disturbance of such magnitude as to indicate deep-seated causes demanding our serious attention.

The speaker then proceeded to show the difference in the training of the people of the Northern and Southern States, arising from their different social institutions, and quoted from a letter written by John Adams during the Revolution, in which he says: "All our misfortunes come from a single source—the reluctance of the Southern people to a Republican Government." He alluded to the aristocratic pretensions of the people of South Carolina and Eastern Virginia, and their claims to superior blood and a better descent. It was of little consequence, he said, in such a struggle as we are now engaged, from whom the men of either side sprang, or what the character of their blood; but since these people lay such stress on the point, it was worth while to investigate the facts. The Judge then proceeded to show by authentic and indubitable historical evidence that South Carolina was originally settled by a set of dissolute men who lived by robbing and plundering their neighbors, the Spanish settlers of Florida, and that the City of Charleston was the headquarters of the pirates. As for the people of Eastern Virginia, he quoted from a letter of John Smith, of Pocahontas memory, in which he speaks of the settlers then as being a miserable rabble composed of "poor gentlemen, libertines, rakes and footmen, more fitted to ruin a Commonwealth than to build up or support one." To this colony were subsequently added the escaped convicts from England.

Reverting to the present troubles between the North and South, he said that the spirit of a free Government, in the language of Burke, was "compromise." Unfortunately we lived in a time when "compromise" was scouted by superficial journalists, New-England orators and fanatical parsons. A large number of the people of New-England still retain the spirit of their ancestors who burnt witches. They are bound to have everybody believe and think as they do. The people of the South, particularly the descendants of the Huguenots, were possessed of the same intolerant spirit. With them no opinion upon Slavery could be tolerated but their own. A conflict between two such uncompromising peoples was naturally to be expected, and at last it has come. The Democratic Party had hitherto stood as a bulwark between the two opposing forces, but at the last election it became divided, and this conflict was the result. When the Democracy found the war must come they took the only part they could take [illegible] sustaining the Constitution [illegible]. Now, after a year's war and an expenditure of money equal to one-fourth the debt of Great Britain, we had not yet reached the heart of the rebellion. We had a great task yet on our hands, and one that would require sacrifices not yet conceived of. But the only thing to be done now was to prosecute the war, for all offers of compromise would be scouted. Therefore the call of the President for 300,000 more men was wise, both for the purpose of preventing foreign intervention and to suppress the rebellion. The speaker strongly censured the men in and out of Congress who in the present crisis are engaged in urging confiscation and emancipation and tariff measures, instead of directing their energies to a suppression of the rebellion. The great fault was, the standard of our public men was too low, and he earnestly appealed to the Democracy to remedy the evil and elect better men to represent them in the National councils. He closed with the sentiment, "Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

After the Judge took his seat and a song had been sung, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, who delivered the oration at Cooper Institute, and who had entered the room while Judge Daly was speaking, arose and presented the following resolutions, which he read to the audience, and which were received with thunders of applause:

Whereas, The United States are engaged in suppressing a wicked and infamous rebellion against the integrity of the Constitution and the stability of the Union; and *whereas*, continued intimations reach us of foreign intervention, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, while commemorating this anniversary of the birth of our National existence, unanimously declare

First: That it has ever been the policy of the people and Government of the United States to refrain from any interference in the internal conflicts of foreign Powers; that this policy, early inaugurated by Washington, conceived in wisdom, and steadily maintained by patriotism and sound policy, has secured the assent and become the doctrine of the whole American people.

Second—That if in conflict with this wise and beneficent policy, any intervention in the domestic troubles of the United States be meditated by any of the European Powers, they must count the cost of war with a spirited and independent people, with a million of men already called to the field, and with an interest in the soil, and justly recognizing that the cause of republican representative Government, as developed and illustrated in our institutions, has been confided, in part, to their sacred keeping.

Third—That the announcement of this intervention, in an authoritative form, will be no less than to sow the Northern section of this hemisphere with the fabled dragon's teeth, and, in due time, will bring forth its crop of armed men.

Mr. Walbridge spoke a few words in support of the resolutions, and was cheered to the echo. He alluded to his remark in Tammany Hall, a year ago to-day, in which he stated that the Government ought immediately to call out 500,000 men. Already had European Governments made an attempt to force their institutions on this continent, in opposition to the doctrine we had always maintained. We had scrupulously kept aloof from all the conflicts in Europe, and attended to our own business. England and France must do the same now, or prepare themselves for a contest with a million of men in arms. [Tremendous applause.]

From the manner in which the resolutions were received, and the unanimity and emphasis with which they were adopted, could be discovered the determination of the Democracy to allow no interference on the part of England or France, and the overwhelming popularity of a war which should be brought on by such an attempt.

"The Star Spangled Banner," sung by the whole audience, concluded the exercises in the hall, after which the folding doors were thrown open, and all were permitted to partake freely of the "waters of the great spring." As usual, the waters had a "stick" in them, but they appeared to be none the less acceptable on that account. Want of space forbids a detailed report of the sayings and doings, the sentiments and speeches at the festive board. Suffice it to say that Grand Sachem Waterbury presided over the fountain, and saw that every warrior partook of its cooling draught. He announced the sentiments, and called forth the speakers. Among them were August Belmont, who has just returned from Europe, where he has been absent ten months with his sick family, and who renewed the expressions of his love for his adopted country, in whose triumphs while absent he had rejoiced, and in whose future union, integrity and power he had the most undoubted faith. After him, Judge Hilton, Henry L. Clinton, Horace Walbridge and others responded to sentiments, and the party dispersed with the general conviction that Old Tammany had enjoyed one of the best celebrations of the Fourth since her existence as a Society.

THE CHILDREN OF CHARITY.

The young Randall's Islanders were duly impressed with the importance of the occasion by a cheering visit from the Commissioners, a speech by Mr. Draper, a rousing feast at noon, and a brilliant display of fireworks at night. Older characters were entertained as well, and the neat little steamer *Bellevue* made a pleasure trip to Fort Schuyler, bearing upon her gaily-trimmed decks a group of officials attached to the various Institutions. The matrons found it a real treat, and it was more than a mere relaxation to many a trusty keeper.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

That most humanely governed institution, under the guardianship of Dr. Ranney, was also the scene of cheerfulness, though of a more subdued character than might obtain elsewhere, inasmuch as the minds here brought for healing care are not benefited by any exciting surroundings, therefore fireworks were tabooed, and music, soothing to the soul, together with speechifying upon the spirit of the occasion by the inmates, took their place. Dr. Ranney, also, made a few remarks calculated to do good where any impression would find a place. At the various *correctional* institutions, the prisoners were allowed every privilege consistent with their positions.

At the Colored Orphan Asylum, a reception took place in the morning, when a cordial interchange of patriotic sentiment was made. A good dinner was served the children at noon, and a limited display of fireworks in the beautiful grounds during the evening. The Superintendent sought more to impress upon the minds of his young charge that this was a time to be proud and thankful for, but not *at present* one of *unalloyed* gladness. The impression was wholesome, and was well received by all. The recent fair for the benefit of this institution was unusually successful. It netted one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Not the least demonstration was made for the poor children of the "Five Points House of Industry"—not a voice of merriment nor a sign of recognition of the day was to be met within its walls.

THE LADIES' HOME MISSION.

The regenerating influence of this Association is gradually bringing forth results for good in the heathenish district where its headquarters are located. A popular ruling spirit, such as the Five Pointers can rely upon for human sympathy, they now have in the newly installed superintendent of the Home Missions, Rev. J. N. Shaffer. His unassuming benevolence will have its weight, and be a worthy examample.

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

The display of fireworks in the evening exceeded in taste and magnificence any exhibition within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" of Manhattan Island. The Times has already published a complete list of the pieces which were to be exhibited, and to repeat them now would occupy more space than can be well afforded. At the City Hall the display was really worth the attendance of the tens of thousands assembled to witness it. A fine band of music was on duty, as at every other place where fireworks were exhibited, and kept down the impatience of the thousands who had come to see only the fireworks. The entire exhibition proved the correctness of the Committee's judgment in awarding to Messrs. Edge the duty and honor of preparing them. Having already published a list of the pieces *intended* to be presented, it is only necessary now to say that the entire programme was carried out to the letter, and to note those which received the most popular applause. All of the pieces were really magnificent, but those which elicited the greatest applause were the engagement between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and the closing piece, a temple of Liberty, with Gen. McClellan as the centre piece, which was really a *chef d'œuvre* of pyrotechnic art. At all the other places named by the Committee who had this special matter in charge, the programme was carried out to the intense delight of thousands.

THE TIMES PYROTECHNICS.

The splendid pyrotechnic display in front of the City Hall found a formidable rival in the spontaneous illumination in front of the Times Building. The crowd, enveloped in darkness Egyptian darkness between the exhibition of the display pieces, was suddenly startled by the halo of light which burst forth from our large illuminated signs, which shed a brilliant lustre over Printing-house-square.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

in countless jets of gas, shone forth resplendent, amid the ah's and oh's of the thousands of up-gazing admirers. We had prepared an even more beautiful and extensive, as well as patriotic exhibition, for the Park-row side of the building, but the unusually large consumption of gas throughout the City prevented its successful working. As it was, however, we literally eclipsed all our neighbors, and made our office as prominent as the signs of the Times could conveniently allow. It [illegible] of the many signs of our prosperity, and [illegible] for the moment almost as complete as our recent monopoly of the news from [illegible].

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

About 11 P. M., on the night of the 3d, James Given was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, with a serious laceration of the arm, received while engaged in a street fight at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich streets. Officer [illegible], of the Fifth Precinct, conveyed him to the Hospital.......Councilman Anthony Miller, while walking through Houston-street, was struck on the head with a club in the hands of some person to him unknown, and very dangerously injured. He was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital. The person who made the assault escaped.......Early Friday morning, Joseph [illegible] was severely wounded in the hand by the premature discharge of a pistol, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. He went himself to the New-York Hospital.....Patrick Jennings was seriously wounded by a powder-horn explosion in Duane-street. Taken to New-York Hospital.....James Thomas was much injured by an explosion of powder, in Ludlow-street, between Hester and Canal streets. His left arm is much shattered, and his face considerably burned. Officer Campbell, of the Tenth Precinct, conveyed him to the New-York Hospital.....Benjamin Ashley received a gun-shot wound in the leg, in White-street, near Broadway. Officer Bell, of the Fifth, took him to the Hospital.....Michael Dubois was dangerously wounded in the groin by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was conveyed to the Hospital.....Charles Laird was very dangerously stabbed by George Smith, at No. 23 Rose-street. The parties became involved in a quarrel, when Smith drew a sheath knife and plunged it into Laird's abdomen. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The offender has not yet been arrested.....John Mathews was shot in the hand, by the premature discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.....Mathew Norman was injured in the arm by powder explosion at the corner of Elm and Hester streets, and taken to the Hospital.....John Shay was seriously burned about the face and eyes by an explosion of powder.....James Nauby was taken to the Hospital by officer [illegible] of the Sixth Precinct, suffering severely under the effects of a dangerous gunshot wound in the groin, received at No. 11 Mulberry-street.....Wm. Garland was shot in the hand on the corner of Washington and Tenth streets, and taken to the New-York Hospital.....William McLaughlin received a severe wound in the chest, while engaged in a fight in Oliver-street, near Oak.....The Fourth Precinct Police conveyed him to the Hospital.....Robert Cordial was stabbed in the abdomen while engaged in a fight last night in Mott-street, near Prince.....Otto Schellhorn was horribly beaten and bruised by some parties in Houston-street. He was conveyed by the Police to the New-York Hospital, in an insensible condition......Thomas Murphy, of No. 140 Cherry-street, received a pistol-shot wound in the right side, from a pistol in the hands of some party unknown. Some persons were engaged in firing at a mark in a yard in the rear of the above number, when the ball went through the boards and lodged in Murphy's side. He was taken to the Hospital......John Day had his hand seriously injured by the premature explosion of a pistol. He was taken to the City Hospital......John Zeigler, a baker in the Seventeenth Ward, loaded a pistol with buck-shot and fired it off in a careless manner. One of the balls struck a woman behind the left ear, injuring her seriously. The offender was arrested.......A boy in the same Ward loaded his pistol with small marbles, and fired it off at random. One of the balls struck a woman between the eyes, and inflicted a dangerous wound......Sarah Mott, a girl four years of age, residing at No. 248 Stanton-street, was severely wounded with a ball from a small cannon, fired by Jacob Simmons and John Flannery. They were arrested and locked up......Henry Carhas, of No. 92 Sheriff-street, was severely wounded by the premature explosion of a pistol which he was handling in a careless manner......Late Friday evening, a little girl named Sedonia Tatersia, residing at No. 270 First-avenue, while looking at the fireworks from the roof of the above number, fell therefrom to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed......Quite a number of fires occurred during the day and evening, but generally the damage was trifling, having been extinguished in most cases without the aid of the firemen.

At about 2 o'clock Friday morning a fire occurred at No. 299 Canal-street, in a fruit-store, occupied by James Walton; Wm. Bartlett also occupied a portion of the first floor. The damage amounted to about $1,000, upon which there was an insurance in the Beekman Insurance Company. The stores of R. D. Lancaster and J. T. Thompson, adjoining, were considerably damaged by water. The fire was occasioned by some fire-crackers, which were thrown into the store.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY THE STUDENTS.

The students, or scholars as they may be more properly termed, attached to the Cooper Institute held their anniversary meeting yesterday evening, which was attended by a large number of interested and delighted friends. It was nominally called a meeting of the "Cooper Union Debating Society," but in reality a social gathering of the scholars and their friends. The exercises, for which we have space for but brief notice, were opened by an address from G. T. Chapman, the President, which was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by J. McQuirk. In the course of the evening sentiments were proposed and responded to in the following order:

"The Fourth of July."—Responded to by W. R. Galbraith.
"The Union."—W. J. McClure.
"Washington."—W. W. Scott.
"The President of the United States."—Alexander Theiss.
"The Army and Navy."—R. S. Dugdale.
"The Stars and Stripes."—S. G. Elder.

In the course of the evening and during the intervals between the addresses the assemblage was treated to some very excellent music, under the direction of Mr. J. Long. The "Star Spangled Banner" as sung by Mr. J. A. Adams, was received of course with the most vociferous applause, and the "Meeting of the Waters," by Miss C. Hartshorne, received due appreciation. The occasion was one of which the scholars may well feel proud, and if they derived as much enjoyment as did the large assemblage of friends in attendance, they were abundantly compensated for their efforts.

CELEBRATIONS OUT OF TOWN.

ON LONG ISLAND.

ANNIVERSARY IN BROOKLYN.

The National Anniversary was celebrated in this city, on Friday, in about the usual manner. The city authorities being limited to $1,000, of course their demonstration is never a very extensive one. On this, as on former occasions of the kind, it was limited to the firing of salutes, morning, noon and night; the ringing of the bells for half an hour at three different times, and a meagre display of fireworks on Fort Green, in the Western District, and at the Union Base Ball grounds in the Eastern District. The vast multitude of men, women and children who assembled on Fort Greene in the evening was the feature of the day, and that which elicited the most attention and comment. The formation of the ground—rising gradually, as it does, from the Canton-street plateau to the highest point of land in the Park—is peculiarly adapted to set off an assemblage of people to the best advantage; and when occupied, as it was on Friday evening, by not less than 30,000 persons, representing all nationalities, every class of the population, the old, middle-aged and the young, standing at the lower end of the plateau, where the eye could take in the whole at one sweep, the view presented was magnificent, one long to be remembered and one worth traveling a long distance to see. This mass of people came upon the ground, remained for nearly two hours and then dispersed, without any disturbance or unruly conduct, whatever. There was also a very large and orderly gathering at the exhibition of fireworks, by the authorities, in the Eastern District. A band of music was stationed at each place, and at intervals popular and patriotic airs were performed. The only military parades were independent companies and those composed of juveniles.

What the City authorities lacked in preparations for the day, was fully made up, however, by private associations and individuals—several of the former each expending more money in the observance of the day than the City, in either district. In the private demonstrations the residents of that portion of the Eighteenth Ward bordering on Broadway, and known as Bowensville, as they have done for several years past, took the lead. Besides a magnificent display of fireworks, music and National salutes, they had an oration appropriate to the occasion, delivered by Henry E. Stanton, Esq.; the Declaration of Independence was read, and there were other exercises evincing the patriotism, as well as the liberality, of the residents of that pleasant neighborhood. In fact the local authorities of Bowensville completely eclipsed the more pretentious authorities of the City. There were also somewhat extensive demonstrations made in the Seventeenth Ward, in the Eighth Ward, Ninth Ward, and in the Twelfth Ward—all on private account. Individuals, too, seemed to vie with each other in their attempts to make the day one to be remembered. To appreciate somewhat the extent of the demonstrations made with fireworks, it was only necessary in the evening to stand upon the most elevated point on Fort Greene. From this point the whole vast expanse of the City is spread before the observer, as if upon a map. In whatever direction the eye was cast could be seen a constant succession of rockets, Roman candles, fire balloons, and everything known to the pyrotechnic art. The scene was at once grand and imposing. The old and young boys seemed also to have quite as much money to spend as on any former occasion of the kind; and, as usual, there was a constant din in the streets, from the firing of pistols, crackers, miniature cannons, blowing of tin horns, &c.—everything, in fact, that could make a noise was brought into requisition, so that people generally were heartily glad when the hour of repose had been reached. The display of flags was unusually large throughout the City, and particularly on the most traveled thoroughfares. The most elaborately decorated building, public or private, was the City Hall, which was the work of Mr. Flanagan, the efficient and obliging Keeper.

It is a matter of gratification that but few accidents occurred, resulting from the indiscriminate use of firearms—and none, it is believed, of a fatal character. The following are all the accidents known to have occurred:

Charles Gilmore, residing at No. 215 Grand-street, was pretty badly burnt about his hands and face with gunpowder.

Thomas Dugan, No. 56 Hudson-avenue, had one hand severely injured by the reckless firing of a pistol at it by a little girl.

Mrs. Carhart, of No. 1 Hudson-place, received a shot in one of her thighs, fired by a boy, and intended for a target in a neighbor's yard.

While Hose Company No. 7, Greenpoint, was engaged in firing a salute with a cannon, by a premature discharge of the piece George Wheeler, a member of the company, was so severely injured that he died at 9 o'clock the same night. Wm. Stare, James Barnes and Frank Connolly, of the same company, were slightly injured.

SERIOUS ASSAULTS.

On Friday afternoon, Rosanna Denna was arrested by the police of the Forty-fifth Precinct for nearly beating another woman to death with a club, whose name is unknown. The affair took place at No. 287 North Sixth-street. The injured woman was taken to the hospital, and Rosanna was locked up to await an examination.

While Bernard McCann, who resides on Walworth-street, near Flushing-avenue, was passing through Bedford-avenue, at about 9 o'clock, Friday night, he was knocked down by two men, who bit off the end of his nose and a portion of his lower lip. The perpetrators of the outrage have not been found as yet.

Patrick Donohue, residing on the Clove Road, got so much fighting fluid down on the Fourth that he felt it his duty to kill somebody, so he stationed himself in the road near his residence armed with a pistol and a club. The first man who came along happened to be Wm. Stokes, of Crow Hill. Patrick fired his pistol at Stokes, the ball lodging in his neck, inflicting a severe but not a dangerous wound. He next encountered Chas. McKenney and Thomas Gregory. His pistol being unloaded he used the club quite effectually—injuring the first named it is supposed mortally and the last very seriously. He cleared the street of pedestrians until the police got wind of what he had done, when they arrested him, and he was yesterday committed to await the result of the injuries to the men whom he assailed. The injured men were taken to the Hospital.

THE RACES ON THE UNION COURSE.

FIRST DAY OF THE SPRING RUNNING MEETING—SWEEPSTAKES, HANDICAP AND LADIES' GIFT.

The first races of the New-York Spring Running Meeting were run on Friday in the Union Course. The day was in every way favorable, and aside from the fact that the National Holiday placed it in the power of many to attend, the mere pleasure of the drive was in itself a sufficient inducement to hundreds who ordinarily would not think of going to such a gathering.

The advertisements promised, over the signature of Mr. J. L. Cassady, a most attractive series of races, with good horses and in great comparative numbers, and stated in explicit terms, that the horses entered were sure to start.

With faith in the above-named promise, hundreds and hundreds went to the Course. In all, probably, 2,500 people were in attendance, and the road from Brooklyn to Hiram's was lined with teams of all grades, with humanity in every guise, and with traps of every fashion.

There was a greater gathering of sporting men *per se* at this meeting—which, by the way, might well be called a protracted meeting—than has met in this part of the country for many years. Very many well-known (to sports) gentlemen from Kentucky are here for the purpose of backing their favorites at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, amongst whom we noticed Mr. John M. Clay, son of Henry Clay, who devotes his time and talents to the improving of running stock, as his noble father did before him to the improvement of the more intellectual stock, and Hon. Mr. Ward, well-known in Kentucky and the adjacent country as a lover and patron of the delights and excitements of "The Turf."

The low rate taxed for admittance, and the liberal offer of "free entrance for ladies," attracted, in addition to the usual spectators, a large crowd of people—men and women—who, not in the habit of attending races, are not posted in the little etiquette of such occasions, and were unable to perceive the fact that rude and boisterous conduct, enlivened by frequent potations, and spiced with remarks more profane than elegant, rendered them conspicuous and at the same time obnoxious.

THE RACES

promised were as follows:

The first was a sweepstakes for three-year olds—two mile heats; subscription $200; forfeit $50; six entries to fill; second best to save stake; track to give $300. Closed with the following entries:

R. A. Alexander, Esq., b. f. *Ann Clark* by *Lexington*, dam *Kitty Clark*, by *Glencoe*.
R. A. Alexander, Esq., b. f. *Bayflower* by *Lexington*, dam *Bayleaf*, by imp. *Yorkshire*.
R. A. Alexander, Esq., b. c. *Norton*, by *Lexington*, dam *Novice*, by *Glencoe*.
Hon. Zeb. Ward and W. F. Jones, b. c. *Blondin*, by imp. *Sovereign*, dam by *Glencoe*.
Col. Campbell, ch. c. by *Wagner*, dam *Fanny Campbell*, by *Glencoe*.
Col. Campbell, ch. c. by *Wagner*, dam *Mary Taylor*, by imp. *Sovereign*.
A. J. Minor, ch. c. *West Roxbury*, by *Balrownie*, dam *Columbia*, by *Glencoe*.
A. J. Minor, br. c. *Sunshine*, by *Balrownie*, dam imp. *Comfort*, by *Irish Birdcatcher*; dress, blue and white stripe.
P. C. Bush, br. f. *Capricieuse*, by [illegible], dam *Madonna*, by imp. *Yorkshire*, red and lilac.
P. C. Bush, ch. f. *Aerolite*, by *Revenue*, dam *Rhoda*, by *Glencoe*.
Capt. T. G. Moore, ch. f., by *Brown Dick*, dam *Isabella*, by *Boston*.

The second race was a handicap, (English principle, reduce or add to weight for age;) two miles out; free for all ages; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit; seven entries to fill; second best to save stake; track to give $500. Closed with the following entries:

Dr. Weldon, g. h. *Lightning*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Blue Bonnet*, by imp. *Hedgeford*.
Dr. Weldon, b. m. *Bettie Ward*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Whalebone*, he by *Cherokee*, and he by *Sir Archy*, 100 lbs.
Dr. Weldon, *Hillsborough*, imp. b. c., 4 years, by *Stockwell*, 90 lbs., red and maroon.
A. J. Minor, ch. c. *West Roxbury*, 3 years, ped. above, 86 lbs.
A. J. Minor, ch. c. *Sunshine*, ped. above, 86 lbs.
A. J. Minor, ch. f. *Miss [illegible]*, 3 years, by *Revenue*, dam *Fanny Fern*, 80 lbs.; blue and white stripe.
Zeb. Ward, ch. h. *Reporter*, 4 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Eclipse*, 90 lbs.; red, pink and white.
Zeb. Ward, *[illegible]*, 5 years, by *Glencoe*, dam full sister to *Little Flea*, 100 lbs.; blue, pink and white.
Capt. T. G. Moore, br. m. *[illegible]*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam by imp. *Margrave*, 105 lbs.; blue and white.
P. C. Bush, b. m. *Cyclone* 5 years, by *Vandal*, dam *Marigold*, by *Sir Leslie*, 96 lbs.
P. C. Bush, b. h. *[illegible]*, 4 years, by *Monarch*, dam *Madonna*, 90 lbs.; red and lilac.
Col. Campbell, ch. f., 4 years, by *Wagner*, dam *Mary Taylor*.
T. H. Read, b. m. *Bell*, 4 years, by *Monarch*, dam by *Gazelle*, 78 lbs.
F. Morris, g. f. *Throg's Neck*, 4 years, by *Cracker*, dam *Sallie Ward*, 80 lbs.
F. Morris, ch. h. *Revenge*, 4 years, by *Monarch*, dam *Fashion*, 95 lbs.

And the Third Race was an open race, for the "Tiffany Prize, Ladies' Gift." The gift was "a magnificent enameled gold watch, richly inlaid with diamonds, with chain to match; free only to saddle horses—free to all white riders; weight to be carried, 150 pounds; half-mile heats; value of watch and chain, $450; entrance fee, $15. Four or more entries to fill the race. No horse eligible to contend for this prize unless used as an ordinary saddle-horse; nor was any horse eligible that had started for a public purse either in the United States or Canada, within two years. Gentlemen making entries for this prize were required to pledge themselves that in the event of winning it, they intended making it a present to a lady.

[illegible] did well at the Spring Meeting [illegible] in anticipation of seeing the [illegible] advertisement [illegible] went to the race. [illegible]

THE FIRST RACE

was promptly called at 3 o'clock, when it was found that out of the ten horses named there were but two to be mounted. This announcement produced [illegible] the greatest dissatisfaction. There was difference between the pleasure to be derived from the sight of a race in which ten horses participate, and one in which but two contend, and the popular grumbling was both loud and deep. However, Mr. WARD's b. c. Blondin, and Mr. [illegible]'s ch. c. West Roxbury, the one mounted by a boy [illegible] contraband named CHRISTOPHER MYERS, in red, blue and white, and the other by a little white boy named FRANK CASEY, in red and white stripes, were brought up and shown off before the disappointed crowd.

THE FIRST HEAT

was not an exciting one. West Roxbury won the toss [illegible] and at the tap of the drum was a little in advance of Blondin, a position which he held without perceptible change, by the first quarter, the half, the third quarter and the stand, which he passed on the first mile in 2 minutes 5 seconds. The second mile was a repetition of the first. The running was done in but an exercising gait, and with the betting in favor of West Roxbury, he came in with but little effort in 4 minutes 13½ seconds.

The usual rush from the Grand Stand to the Judges' stand, to see the official record, was made; the usual [illegible] and grumbling about "made races" took place; the usual good-natured adjournment to the refreshment bar followed, and with impatience we waited for

THE SECOND HEAT.

[illegible] come up tired now but the very [illegible] used the horses were, and exhibited but little spirit or life, as they were [illegible] trial. At the start, as before, West Roxbury had what seemed to us a decided advantage, which, by the time he reached the half-mile post, was increased to quite a gap, and yet growing. The mile was made in 2 minutes, 2 seconds, the Eastern horse being far in advance, and [illegible] believers in him trying to induce people to bet against him. On they went at a moderate gait, the distance between them growing greater and greater, until they reached the half mile, when Blondin put forth his utmost endeavor that he might save [illegible]. It was no use, however, for West Roxbury came in in 4:05, distancing him, and, of course, taking the money.

The race was dull, stale and unprofitable to all spectators. Very little money changed hands, and the horses did themselves no credit.

SUMMARY.

Sweepstakes, two-mile heats.

Hon. Zeb. Ward named b. c. Blondin	2	2
A. J. [illegible] named ch. c. West Roxbury	1	1

TIME.

Heats.	1st mile. Min. Sec.		2d mile. Min. Sec.	
First	2	05	2	08½
Second	2	[illegible]	2	02

THE HANDICAP

was a beautiful race. To be sure, the same objection is to be urged, that instead of fifteen horses mounted, there were four, but, setting that aside, there was genuine sport in the race.

The horses mounted were: Mr. BUSH's b. h. Trovatore, Capt. MOORE's br. m. Laura Faris, Mr. WARD's ch. c. Reporter, and Mr. MORRIS' g. g. Throg's Neck.

The pools sold both on the night before the race and at the track, with Laura Faris for the favorite against the field, she bringing in pools of $100, $50, $75 and $80. At the start Trovatore was quite behind, the rest got off well and went along at a good gait, passing the quarter pole with Throg's Neck in the lead. He was hard pushed by Laura to the half mile, but he passed that, yet in the advance, in 56 seconds, while Reporter, who had been steadily nearing him, lapped him before they reached the third quarter pole, where they passed head and head. The race now became very exciting, Laura's friends looked blue, and would have "hedged" with alacrity; while the backers of Throg's Neck were in transports with him, horse and all. Coming home, however, Reporter lost his temporary position, fell back, and the gray gelding came in in 1 minute 53 seconds. Here, however, one of those little changes which will take place in this mutatory world of ours occurred, and during the shifting Trovatore, who had been doing only moderately well, became suddenly fleet, and springing onward led his mates as they went dashing by the quarter. At this Laura pricked up, or at least her rider did, and while Throg's Neck was far behind, she made the half mile in better time than any of them, causing the betting blood of the spectators on the anxious seats to rise to fever heat. But she didn't do as well as she promised, and Trovatore led the race by the third quarter and came home victorious in 3 minutes 42½ seconds. The relative positions were as follows: 1, Trovatore; 2, Laura Faris; 3, Reporter; 4, Throg's Neck.

With this race everyone was delighted. All things seemed fair, the contest was a close one, the interest was maintained throughout, and there was no grumbling or apparent dissatisfaction anywhere.

THE LAST RACE,

for the Tiffany prize, was a queer one. The following entries were made:

J. C. BUSH, c. h. Logan.
WARNOCK, c. g. Rice.
BABCOCK, c. m. Molly.
MCDONALD, c. m. No Name.
W. H. STRONG, b. h. One-Eyed Jim.
C. E. BUSH, c. g. Smashington.

The last horse was entered under protest. They ran half-mile heats.

After a great waste of time in getting a fair start, the horses got off and came frantically in, stringing out long and far apart, as follows:

WARNOCK's c. g. Rice won the heat in 55 seconds, followed first by One-eyed Jim, second by MCDONALD's mare, and third by Smashington.

THE SECOND HEAT

developed a new order of going, for the horses came in with Logan in the van, he winning the heat in 54½ seconds, followed by One-eyed Jim and Rice.

THE THIRD HEAT,

in conformity with an apparent usage, varied the placing by letting One-eyed Jim win in 55 seconds, followed by Logan and Rice. This was a very good heat, and a very interesting sight. The riders failed to preserve the utmost good nature, and it was feared that before the race was decided there would be something passed between them besides words.

THE FOURTH HEAT

brought trouble amongst them. After a number of false starts, they got off with Logan in the advance. He was hard pushed by One-Eyed Jim, who, in turn, was closely followed by MCDONALD's mare. As they came down the home stretch, head and head, the drivers lashed each other in the face, hallooed, and in all possible ways annoyed each his rival.

On they came. An unfortunate man attempted to cross the track and was knocked stiff, by Logan, who, passing on unheeding him, went by the score at the exact moment with One-Eyed Jim. Cries of "dead-heat," "foul," and so on, rose from the excited crowd, to which the judges paid no heed, but presently announced that the two leading horses were ruled out for foul riding, and that MCDONALD's mare was entitled to the heat in 57 seconds, Rice and Smashington following.

A great deal of ill feeling was created by this announcement; the jockeys attempted to get into the judges' stand to argue the case; the spectators took sides; the betting men canvassed the effect upon wagers, and the old Harry was to pay generally. In the meantime the unfortunate knocked-down was carried senseless off on a shutter.

THE FIFTH AND LAST HEAT

was soon over. MCDONALD's mare led off finely, and came in in 1 minute and 2 seconds, followed in order by Rice and Smashington.

Heat.	Half Mile.	Heat.	Half Mile.
1	55 seconds.	4	57 seconds.
2	54½ seconds.	5	1 m. 02 sec.
3	55 seconds.		

SUMMARY.

Bush, c. h. Logan	4	1	2	out.	out.
Warnock, c. g. Rice	1	3	3	2	2
McDonald, c. m. No Name	3	4	4	1	1
Strong, b. h. One Eyed Jim	2	2	1	out.	out.
Babcock, c. m. Molly	[illegible]	out.	out.	out.	out.
Bush, c. g. Smashington	5	5	5	3	3

This closed the sport for the day. We have given a non-professional description of the day, for the benefit of those who were not present. To all such we say, the races promise very well, do well, and are open to a great deal of praise and censure. Our room will not permit of our making sundry suggestions to the keepers of the track, to the reckless imbibers of strong drink, and to the brisk shufflers of cards who infest the track—suggestions which would be of service to them all—so we will be content by urging that hereafter, on the day of the race, the morning papers shall be furnished with advertisements which shall truthfully and literally inform the public as to what will take place. This done, Mr. CASSADY may be sure of all support from the Press and the people. The second day will be to-morrow, when a fine race will be run for $600.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

DISPLAY IN JERSEY CITY.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in Jersey City in a manner becoming the occasion. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells and the firing of a salute of thirty-four guns from the foot of York-street. At 11 o'clock public exercises were held, under the auspices of the Common Council, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex streets. A highly patriotic and eloquent oration was delivered by CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. GEORGE H. [illegible]. A prayer was offered by Rev. C. K. IMBRIE, and National hymns sung by a large and efficient choir, under the direction of Mr. SAMUEL D. MARSH. The interior of the edifice was handsomely decorated with American flags. A large and enthusiastic audience was present.

In the evening a grand display of fireworks, under [illegible] was given at [illegible] the exhibition was attended by several thousand people, who frequently manifested their delight by applause and cheers. The pieces were as follows: Scroll Wheel, Peruvian Green, Saturn and his Satellites, Illuminated Yew Tree, Tribute to Genius, Kaleidoscope, Cascade, Magic Star with five changes, Star of Independence, Scroll Pyramid, Triple Cross of Malta, Polka Dance and colored battery, Scroll Quadrille, Star of America, Temple of Liberty, containing a figure of Gen. MCCLELLAN, surmounted by an eagle and bearing the words "Union for ever." The intervals between the several pieces were occupied by firing rockets, bombs, etc. The whole affair passed off most satisfactory. The private exhibitions of fireworks of citizens were numerous, and were kept up until midnight. During the day flags were displayed from the shipping and public buildings, and many private residences were profusely decorated. No serious accidents occurred, and but very few arrests were made by the police for drunkenness.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DAY AT CRANEVILLE.

Craneville, N. J., on Friday, presented a scene which would have done credit to the olden times of '76. A beautiful orchard was selected for the grand exercises of the occasion, where a stand for the orator and seats for the vast assemblage were tastefully and conveniently arranged. The Declaration of Independence was read by NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, Esq., after which the orator of the day, Dr. W. H. BLAKENEY, delivered an eloquent and impressive oration. J. S. FERRIS, Esq., Marshal, and S. CAMILL, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, did themselves great credit in the performance of their duties.

THE OBSERVANCE AT NEWARK.

The exercises at this pleasant little place were commenced at sunrise by the ringing of bells and the firing of national salutes at different points in the city. At 7 o'clock the Fire Department and Military, comprising the First Regiment National Guard and the Putnam Horse Guard, formed on Park Place, the right resting on Centre-street. Maj.-Gen. RUNYON acted as Grand Marshal, assisted by a number of aids. The procession moved at about 7½ o'clock, marching through Park-place to Broad-street, up Broad to State, thence into Washington, down Washington to Spruce, through Spruce to Broad, up Broad to Kinney, from Kinney into Mulberry, up Mulberry to Market, up Market to Broad, down Broad to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where a crowd had collected awaiting its arrival. The military appeared to decided advantage—the glittering helmets of the cavalry, who headed the parade, glancing in the bright sunlight, and the polished muskets of the infantry flashing as they passed through the pleasant shady streets. Many of the windows on the route were filled with ladies, who welcomed the soldiers with waving of hands and handkerchiefs. Between 9½ and 10 o'clock the procession halted before the church. After a short delay, during which the soldiers displayed their efficiency in the manual of arms, the doors were thrown open to the public, and the building was quickly filled. The decorations of the house were exceedingly simple, two Union flags being crossed above the pulpit—only these. While the audience were being seated the band played a March, which was well executed. An earnest prayer was made by Rev. J. P. WILSON, D. D., after which the choir sang "Hail Festal Day." The Declaration of Independence was next read by Mr. W. R. HOWELL, when the choir again sang, this time "The Ship of State," which was received with enthusiasm. Hon. JAS. BROOKS was then introduced as the orator of the day. Mr. BROOKS regretted not being more thoroughly prepared—the present serious aspect of affairs had so preyed upon his mind that he felt almost indisposed, and incapable of the task before him. Our country, he said, had been cradled in adversity. From a glance at its earlier history, the speaker turned to a more lengthy consideration of the period following the Declaration of Independence, and to subsequent events in its annals, whereby, for a time, the continuance of the Union seemed endangered; not forgetting to indulge in a sneering remark relative to the old "Bay State," and similar in style to many of those which formed the staple of his speech at the "Cooper Institute" in this City, a few nights ago, wherein he aimed the barbed arrows of his hate at all New-England. It is but justice to the people of Newark to say that the slur was not appreciated. Whatever may be the opinion of some, Mr. BROOKS declared it to be his, that the South are without cause in this quarrel, and utterly undeserving of sympathy. Rebellion must be met with a bold front. Before determined resistance it would succumb; and by the time another Anniversary of this, the National Sabbath of our land, he devoutly hoped to see these thirty millions of Americans once more a united and happy people.

At the close of the oration, the choir sang "The Union of Old can Never Die." The Benediction was then pronounced.

At noon and sunset salutes were fired and the bells were rung.

During the evening there was a display of fireworks at the South and Washington Parks.

THE CELEBRATION AT BRIDGEPORT.

The commemoration of the Fourth at Bridgeport was conducted with unusual spirit and success. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of the church bells and artillery salutes, and at 10 A. M., the streets were thronged with immense crowds, gathered from far and near, to witness the visit of Gov. BUCKINGHAM and his Staff, and the fine procession of military, firemen, civic societies, etc., which, at that hour, began to march through the city. At 2 P. M., the procession halted in front of the Court-house, where a prayer was offered up and the Declaration of Independence read.

Shortly afterward, the Governor and Staff, with the Mayor of the City, Mr. STERLING, the Marshals of the day, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and a number of distinguished guests, sat down to a handsome banquet at the Sterling House, where a list of appropriate sentiments were read and eloquently responded to by gentlemen of note.

In reply to the seventh toast,

The Governor of the State of Connecticut—His patriotic course has forever endeared him in the hearts of our people. Welcome beneath every roof where loyalty dwells and thrice welcome upon this occasion of our National festivity.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM spoke as follows:

GOV. BUCKINGHAM'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN, CITIZENS OF BRIDGEPORT: In response to the flattering language of the toast just read, deeply grateful as I feel, I have no speech to make beyond the expression of the proud pleasure you have conferred upon me by the unexpected and overwhelming cordiality of the reception with which you have this day honored me. You have been kind enough, withal, in that sentiment, to allude to my political career and services. For any merit that there may have been in my humble efforts to discharge my duty as a citizen and as the servant of the Commonwealth, the glorious teachings of that glorious mother, and the spirit of our Constitution and our Union alone deserve the credit. [Prolonged cheering.] Early taught that this Government, established by the people, and emanating from the people, was for the protection and benefit of that people, and growing with my growth in that religion, each day beholding its blessings expanding until they have covered the surface of our glorious land, and become the admiration of the world, I have, day by day, felt my affection and reverence for a Government so wise and so beneficent, strike deeper and deeper root in my heart of hearts. [Enthusiastic applause.] And I have at length come to regard all those who would disrupt a fabric so sublime, who would tear down a temple so beautiful as our National Union and scatter ruin and darkness where all has been happiness and light, as enemies not only to the people of America—not only to you and me, and our children who are to follow us, in every tie and hope and interest on this earth, but as enemies of the whole human race. [Renewed and protracted cheers.] You have kindly referred to my patriotic course in the great crisis now upon us. For that you are under no obligations to me. Circumstances, guided by an overruling Providence, have called me to the place I hold, at an unprecedented time; and when I look abroad upon the patriotism it evokes around me, I thank God that I have lived in such a day and such an hour. [Great applause.]

The Governor here referred to some local political incidents which had occurred in Bridgeport a year ago, as thoroughly passed and obliterated, and fervently congratulated his hearers on the glow of patriotism that now mantles city and town. The noble response, he said, which Bridgeport and all Fairfield County had made to the call of the country, had even gladdened the heart of their citizens in distant lands. When one of these, having met for consultation with a few other Americans in a banking house in Paris, at the first outbreak of the rebellion, was informed by a glance at a paper just received that Bridgeport had voted $6,000 for the war fund, he had felt thrilled by the example and inspired at once to personal sacrifice. That gentleman was now the Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of the State Volunteers. [Immense applause.] A report of the Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth shows that Bridgeport alone has 1,607 militia-men regularly enrolled, and that of this number, 557, or nearly one-third, have gone to offer up their lives upon the altar of their country. [Great enthusiasm.] When it became necessary to organize under the last section of the act of 1861, more noble offerings were made here than anywhere else in the State, and to-day we have sent two of the finest companies in New-England ready to march, at the tap of the drum, to whatever scene of peril the crisis may require. [Tremendous applause.] And so it should be! Animated by the spirit of our sires, who made this day immortal in 1776, neither wealth nor life will be too dear to lay at the shrine of patriotism. Life is sweet; but it is sweeter far to die, if needs be, for our country—to die for all that makes this paltry life honorable or desirable! [Unparalleled cheering.] To-day the country is in greater danger than she has ever known since the throes of her birth. If we fail now in the effort to preserve this Temple of Freedom, better far would it have been to fall in the beginning of its structure—better to have failed in laying the foundation stone than now, when we were on the eve of capping the dome of the edifice. [Cheers.] Sad as the past has been, the future may be a still mightier flood of sorrow. This wave of grief may roll over every threshold and deluge every hearthstone in the land; but so long as one pulse of manhood and of honor throbs among us, so long as one cent or one drop of blood remains to give, let us unite all our vows and our efforts for the suppression of this most unholy rebellion, cost what it may. "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

The Governor resumed his seat amid a most tumultuous storm of cheering, sustained with indescribable earnestness and vehemence.

The remainder of the afternoon and evening were devoted to a brilliant review; artillery practice on the shores of the Sound, in the presence of many thousands, a balloon ascension, the Ladies' Festival, with superb tableaux and vocal music at the Court-house by the ladies of Bridgeport in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers; a reception by the Governor at the Sterling House, and a festival and supper given by the ladies at Franklin Hall. It is to be regretted that we could not give in detail the prominent incidents of a celebration said to have been the finest ever seen in Connecticut, and linking with the beautiful town of Bridgeport, recollections too agreeable to pass away.

THE FOURTH AT RAVENSWOOD.

At Ravenswood the Fourth was celebrated with appropriate festivities. The people met in St. Thomas' Church where the Rector prayed, Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS read the Farewell Address, the audience sang, Mr. GEO. W. BRENER [illegible], Jr., delivered a very excellent and timely oration, which was enthusiastically received, and then all adjourned to "let off" fire-crackers and Roman Candles.

The fund of $150 raised for more pretentious fireworks was appropriated to the relief of wounded soldiers.

AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.

At Port Richmond, Staten Island, the day was celebrated with more than usual spirit. In a beautiful grove the Declaration of Independence was read by R. A. WEST, Esq., of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and an eloquent oration delivered by Rev. Dr. DURYEA.

At night, the Engine and Hose Company's houses were beautifully decorated with many colored lanterns, and at "The Zepher Company's" quarters, addresses were made by C. N. R. DISOSWAY, Esq., of New-York, and by M. R. CADMUS.

During the day, however, a very severe accident happened. Some lads were pouring powder into a flask. The powder was ignited by a cracker, and exploded. Five youths were injured. It was reported that one of them lost the sight of both eyes. Another was not expected to recover. Among the boys was the son of Rev. Dr. BROWNLEE. He was, however, but little injured.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 4.

The Eighty-sixth Anniversary of our National Independence was observed to-day with the usual honors and patriotic observances. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS delivered a very long and quite a conservative oration in the Academy of Music. Patriotic speeches were also made at a civic dinner in Faneuil Hall. A regatta on Charles River also took place. Balloon ascensions, with magnificent fireworks, were let off in the evening. This constituted the general programme of the day. The weather was delightful. Everything passed off quietly and pleasantly.

THE BOSTON REGATTA.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

At the City Regatta, yesterday, for four-oared boats, three miles, the first prize of $125, was won by the boat *George J. Brown*, of New-York; the second prize of $75, by *Tickler*, of Boston—time 21 min. 1½ sec., and 21 min. and 6½ sec. At the race of six-oared boats, the first prize of $175 was won by the *Minion*, rowed by the Minion Boat Club—time, 24 min. and 24 sec. The second prize of $75 was won by MCKAY—time, 24 min. 25 sec. Single-scull wherries, five miles: first prize, $75, was won by JAMES HAMMILL, of Pittsburgh; the second prize, by T. F. BOYLE—time, 16 min. 15¾ sec., and 16 min. 30 sec; Double-scull wherries: first prize, $100, won by *Edith*, of the Wilson Boat Club; second prize, of $75, by *John Hancock*—time 17 min. 6 sec., and 17 min. 33 sec.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

GEN. MORGAN'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO, CUMBERLAND GAP, June 18, 1862.

Officers and soldiers of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 43.—As one of the commanding officers of the army of the Union, in the name of the President, I thank you, one and all, for the heroic devotion and soldierlike zeal which has marked every step of your progress, from the moment of your taking up your line of march from Cumberland Ford.

Cumberland Gap, the Gibraltar of America, has been won by you without the loss of a single comrade. And be assured that your laurels are none the less bright and glorious because they are unstained with blood.

To-day, DECOURCEY's Brigade, the first to arrive, raised and saluted the National colors in honor of your brilliant success.

This was right and proper, for so noble an achievement should be promptly commemorated.

The other brigades, in the order of their arrival, will plant their colors at sunset, accompanied by a National salute from the pinnacle of the mountain, in the following order:

On Thursday, BAIRD's brigade; Friday, the brigade of SPEARS; on Saturday, the brigade of CARTER.

Brave men should ever be generous, and great actions should never be marred by personal violence.

Comrades, I am proud of being your companion in arms. Permit me to regard you all as brothers, who have won my affections and respect by your great efforts in surmounting gigantic obstacles, in the passage of the Cumberland and Pine Mountains. Allow me to return you my thanks and to salute and congratulate you.

CHAS. O. JOLINE, A. A. G.

The above order was read to the troops.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* writes from Cumberland Gap under date of June 20:

"The fortifications on the Kentucky side of the Gap are formidable and complete. Nature has made this the strongest position in America, and what remained to finish its strength has been done by the Southern army. Nearly one year's labor, by an army, varying at different times from four to ten thousand strong, has been expended in preparing its defences; and so strong has it been rendered that competent military critics declare it to be an impossibility to take it, if it were defended with anything like resolution and bravery.

The calibre of the guns left by the enemy ranges from twenty-four to 64-pounders. There is no doubt but that they waited until the last moment, with the hope that we would attack them in front; and the fact that Gen. STEVENSON, with his body guard of cavalry, left the Gap only four hours before our arrival, shows that they had a lingering hope that we would not attack them from the Tennessee side.

Much more damage has been done to property on the Kentucky than the Tennessee and Virginia side, showing that although they claimed the right of doing as they pleased, and urged with much warmth the propriety of being let alone, they were nevertheless not very regardful of the rights of others, and claimed the privilege of murdering and pillaging the citizens of a sister State without the slightest provocation, or even so much as a shadow of justification. Appearances indicated that the enemy were well supplied with meat and bread, though they had neither sugar, coffee nor salt. To escape being captured, they were compelled to leave nearly all their personal baggage, which, however, together with their tents, was so torn up as to be altogether valueless. Many letters were found, one of which was from a gentleman in Louisville, inquiring the best way to ship ammunition to the Gap, whether by the way of Lexington and Richmond or Danville. Several of the chivalry left a note addressed to Gen. CARTER, which pretended to give the reasons for leaving in such haste, and concluded by indulging in terms of personal abuse not very complimentary to the General. In passing through the valley, after leaving Big Creek Gap, we found most of the wealthy citizens along the road to be Secessionists. At Fincastle a very wealthy man, by the name of KINCAID, resides, who has several sons in the Southern army, and has contributed largely to the rebel cause. As the Nineteenth Kentucky passed his residence, the musicians played Yankee Doodle, which, together with the sight of the old flag, caused the old gentleman to grin with a sort of a devilish expression, which showed that he was fully possessed by the demon Secession. At another house on the road a sick soldier, belonging to Gen. SPEARS' brigade, asked a young woman for a drink of water, to which she replied by throwing a cupful in his face. The proprietor of the house, although for a long time a Union man, ultimately went over to the enemy. He had plenty of hay, which he sold to our Quartermaster, who paid him very liberally in Confederate scrip, very much to the surprise and regret of the Confederate citizen, who said he had hoped to receive something better.

It is proper to remark, however, that all the poor and men in moderate circumstances were for the Union. At every cross-roads Union children and men have congregated to meet their friends and welcome the Union army. Women met their husbands and fathers, and mothers their sons, who had been for many months separated from them, and warm and tender greetings were exchanged. Tears flowed freely at the sight of the old banner, and many a "God bless you!" fell from the lips of venerable men and women as we passed in silence before them. Many of them brought out their Union flags, that had been secreted for months, and once more unfurled them to the breeze.

The wheat and corn in the valley seem to be growing finely, and there is every prospect of abundant crops.

The men on the march behaved exceedingly well, and all the regiments deserve credit for the fortitude exhibited under such privations and hardships.

The enemy were forced out of their stronghold, and, if they had not fled with the utmost precipitation, would have all been captured. Doubtless thousands of people all over the country have wondered why Cumberland Gap has not been taken long before. To those best acquainted with the facts, this is not at all strange. The great distance between Lexington and the Ford, and the extremely bad roads, prevented an accumulation of subsistence sufficient to justify an advance; and when our people at home, who are enjoying all the comforts of life, will only remember that at last, when we marched into East Tennessee, the men were upon half, and part of the time, quarter rations, and all the time entirely without sugar and coffee, they will not be astonished that we have not been more rapid in our movements. We hope, however, to be immediately supplied with everything necessary for our subsistence, as the road over the Gap is sufficiently good to enable wagons to pass safely and rapidly.

It is not proper that our numbers should be stated. There is nothing improper, however, in saying that we have plenty of the finest artillery in the world, some very good cavalry, under that prince of good fellows, Col. MUNDAY, and, together with our regiments of fine infantry, we have no fears of whatever we may meet.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOATS IN THE APPOMATTOX RIVER.

Correspondence of the New-Haven Palladium.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PORT ROYAL,
APPOMATTOX RIVER, Friday, June 27, 1862.

We ran down to Jamestown day before yesterday evening, and returned to City Point at 4 P. M. yesterday. Commander RODGERS, commanding the squadron on James River, came on board this vessel with his boat's crew and some marines. Very soon ran up signal for the squadron to "weigh anchor"—all soon under way, stood by City Point, leaving the *Galena* to warm them there if necessary, her draft of water not admitting of her going with us. We entered the Appomattox River, the *Stepping Stones* going ahead and buoying out a channel over the bar. This done, we took the lead, followed by the other boats, viz: *Monitor*, *Mahaska*, *Maratanza*, *Delaware*, *Southfield*, *Stepping Stones*, *Jacob Bell* and *Island Belle*. After steaming some six miles we came to a narrow pass in the river, (this was at 6 P. M.,) and suddenly, like a clap of thunder, volley followed volley and rifle-shot came against our sides and over us. It reminded me of being in a barn in a hail-storm. We were not long in letting "slive" our pivots and howitzers, the squadron soon followed in the chorus. Under this enchanting music the enemy "skedaddled" at about 9 o'clock P. M. We had the misfortune to get aground, made signal to our consorts, who, in company with us, kept up a steady fire until midnight, clearing the woods effectually. Having got afloat again we dropped down about a mile and came to anchor. The *Maratanza* also got ashore and we had to wait the rise of tide for her. Our men lay down after midnight and ready for a call. This morning early a contraband came on board and said that we last night had killed a number of gentlemen and some horses, also a negro child. He hoped that we would not fire on them any more (the negro fraternity he meant,) as the negroes were quite thick about there. Capt. ROGERS gave him to understand that he did not come here to kill negroes or negro children, but that if the enemy fired on the squadron, they would be paid in their own coin. By this expedition, which was a sort of "feeler" to find out how things stood up this branch of the James River, we, by optical observation, informed ourselves that the enemy had resorted to his old game, viz: had the channel barricaded with vessels loaded with boxes of tobacco and barrels of stone, about seven miles from the river's mouth. The conscription law went into effect in "secessia" on the 23d inst., and all the old and young that can carry arms, are pressed now into the ranks. One "put out" on the 24th, and is now on board the *Galena*.

JUNE 28.—The *Mahaska* got off last night; the *Island Belle* is yet ashore. I will close this and await our exit from the river for another, for I suspect we will have a "brush" at the mouth.

EXPEDITION UP THE APPOMATTOX.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Fortress Monroe under date of July 1:

Last Saturday the *Monitor*, *Island Belle*, *Stepping Stones*, and one or two other gunboats, went a short distance up the Appomattox in order to ascertain the probabilities attending an effort to destroy the railroad bridge at Petersburgh. The rebels were well prepared with batteries to defend the approaches to the city by either channel; but a short and thorough cannonading compelled them to beat a retreat and leave their works. They were supported by some 5,000 infantry, who were scattered about so as to do as much damage as possible by picking off the gunners, or anybody who chanced to afford them an opportunity.

The enemy kept up a steady fire, but without doing material damage, and, as we had no infantry to land and hold the earthworks after clearing them, it seemed of little use to waste time and powder on them. Several attempts were made by the different boats to get up the deepest channel, near enough to fire the bridge, but they proved ineffectual, and, besides that, when the *Island Belle* was engaged in testing the feasibility of passing up to the bridge, she grounded, and all attempts to relieve her were unavailing.

The enemy soon observed her condition, and having brought their guns to bear on her, commenced a rapid fire upon her. All feasible means having been applied to remove her, but in vain, she was fired, and the necessary quantity of powder placed where its ignition would insure the complete destruction of the vessel. In a short time she was beyond utility, and the crews of the balance of the vessels having fired a coal field and a large dépôt building, returned into the James River. The *Island Belle* was quite a favorite little boat, and was well known last season as doing good service on the Potomac. Her armament was light, as is usual with vessels of her size, carrying about one 32-pounder and a couple of howitzers.

ITEMS FROM MEMPHIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 27.
VIA CAIRO, Sunday, June 29.

On Wednesday, JACKSON's Cavalry made its appearance in force along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and for the avowed purpose of burning the cotton, and punishing all who had failed to conduct themselves to their liking. The cavalry force under JACKSON was large, and seemed to be bound for District No. 9, in which there was considerable cotton, none of which the Confederates had time to burn before the occupation of Memphis. This district is said to contain about 1,500 bales of cotton. This, or the larger portion of it, was destroyed by the Confederates.

On Wednesday, two persons who were up there buying cotton were arrested and taken off as prisoners. Two merchants of Memphis who were also out there were arrested and taken South, and the Confederate cavalry threatened to take as prisoners and to destroy all the property of persons who on any pretext should come to the city of Memphis. They also stated that their intention is to destroy the railroad and telegraph every time they are repaired, and to prevent the working of either.

The city election yesterday resulted in the choice of a Union ticket, as follows: Mayor, John Parke, re-elected; Recorder, P. M. Dickinson; Tax Collector, John H. Bowen, re-elected; Collector of Privileges, John Newsom, re-elected; Wharf Master, John J. Butler; Chief of Police, Patrick M. Winters; Board of Aldermen, Sam. Tighe, (re-elected) B. F. C. Brooks, Louis Wonderman, E. H. Hoaghold, Henry Clark, Wm. Mulholland, Dr. T. L. Laakle, W. Harvey, John Regan, J. Hall, S. Ogden, John Gager, D. Fenton, John C. Powers. The number of votes polled in the city was 807. Last year the city vote at the municipal election was 3,345, showing a falling off of 2,548 votes.

The telegraphic wires a few miles beyond Germantown, were cut yesterday. Several persons who were sent out by the company to put up the wires, have not been heard of since they left. Col. BACON, of the office in this city, thinks the parties were captured by the Confederates.

Gen. GRANT has selected EDWARD MCGEHEE's residence, on the Charleston Railroad, two miles from the city, for his headquarters. Gen. GRANT's family will join him here.

Letter mails from all points north, northwest and northeast, are received at the city post-office with much regularity. Papers have not yet made their appearance in any considerable quantity.

HOW GEN. BUELL DEALS WITH DISHONEST SUTLERS.

The following order shows how Gen. BUELL deals with dishonest sutlers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
IN CAMP, June 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.—It has been satisfactorily shown that W. G. SEMPLE, sutler of the Second Kentucky Regiment, contrary to law, arranged with Wagon Master S. HUDSON for the transportation of sutler's goods in Government wagons, from Hamburgh Landing to the camps of this army, in consideration of which the Wagon Master was to receive $10 per load, which stores were discovered in the process of transportation. In another case the goods of a Sutler were found in process of transportation in Government wagons, but without the knowledge of the Wagon Master.

The captured stores in both cases are directed to be forfeited, and will be turned over to the Medical Director for the use of the sick and wounded. In the first case the Sutler and Wagon-master will be forthwith dismissed from their places; the Wagon-master forfeiting whatever pay, not exceeding $100, that may be due him, and in the second case the Wagon-master, for neglecting his duty, will be discharged, and the teamsters will forfeit whatever pay, not exceeding $25 each, that may be due them.

It is also shown that Sutlers [illegible] & STEWART, sutlers of Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, engaged Wagon-master WAYMAN to haul goods for them, agreeing to pay the Wagon-master $25 a load, and that one load was hauled under this contract. Wagon-master WAYMAN will in consequence forfeit whatever pay may be due him, not exceeding $100, and be discharged from the service. Sutlers [illegible] and STEWART not belonging to the command, the disposition to be made of them is left to the General commanding the army to which the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers belong.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

GEN. COX'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

THIRD PROVISIONAL BRIGADE, KANAWHA DIVISION,
(MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,) MEADOW BLUFF,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, VA., June 2[illegible], 1862.

Col. GEORGE CROOK, commanding Third Provisional Brigade, has just returned from an expedition into Monroe County, in search of Gen. HETH, who was encamped at Salt Sulphur Springs, about thirty-five miles from this place. Col. CROOK had received positive information that Gen. HETH, who has a force of between two and three thousand men, was exhausting that rich agricultural region of all its supplies of provisions, grain and forage, and was so severely enforcing the impressment law, as to drive hundreds of the half-loyal men into the mountains.

Since his inglorious defeat at Lewisburgh, on the 23d of last month, he has been very bitter and vindictive in forcing new conscripts into his army. The mountains are full of refugees. As many as seventy of these hunted men were concealed at one place of rendezvous. So many laboring men have thus been driven away, as seriously to impair agricultural labor, and to lead to fear lest there be suffering another year. These, in addition to reasons of a more purely military character, induced Col. CROOK to plan an expedition to Salt Sulphur, to drive Gen. HETH's force out of that region.

Col. CROOK's force consisted of about 1,750 men, made up from the Thirty-sixth, Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiments, a battalion of the Second Virginia Cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. Fearing that Gen. HETH would attempt to retreat without risking a battle, we marched around to the west of Salt Sulphur, and then cut off his retreat toward Mercer County, where Gen. LORING has a force in front of Gen. COX.

Thus cut off, he hurried East to Union, and thence to the mountains directly South, toward Salt Pond, on the way to Dublin Dépôt, on the Tennessee Railroad. His scouts gave him prompt notice of our coming, but notwithstanding he left most precipitately, and his force was in a most demoralized condition. This flight has greatly disgusted the rebel citizens of Monroe. Gen. HETH has claimed to be a protector of this region against Federal invaders. At Lewisburgh he attempted to drive Col. CROOK out of Greenbrier, and boldly gave him battle. Col. CROOK defeated his greatly superior force and utterly routed him. Now at Salt Sulphur, in Monroe county, he has refused to defend his own camp, and has sought safety in a hurried flight. Not only are the citizens disgusted with him, but his own army, made up largely from this region, is disgusted too. Another important effect of this expedition will be the relief which it will tend to give to the oppressed people in that region. There is no probability that Gen. HETH will return to Monroe county. We have shown that we can march fearlessly through that section of country, and the oppressed will take courage, and the secession element will at once be put upon its good behavior. We took several hundred fat cattle, which Gen. HETH had not time to drive away, besides a small amount of army supplies. The expedition was admirably managed by Col. CROOK, who combines caution and boldness in a very rare degree. We captured six rebel prisoners. Our only loss was CARTER HEWITT, of Company I, Second Virginia Cavalry. He was from Harrisonville, Meigs County, Ohio. He was shot by one of our own infantry pickets. It was a most unfortunate accident.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, June 28, *via* CAIRO, June 30.

The Federal ram *Fulton* has just returned from the South with Vicksburgh news of 24th. The ram expedition arrived at the Bend, two miles this side of Vicksburgh, on Monday, the 24th inst. The *Monarch*, flagboat, passed down in front of the batteries and returned without sustaining any injury. Col. ELLET then detailed four men, Lieut. ELLET, son of the late Col. ELLET, among the number, to go across the point by land and communicate with Com. FARRAGUT's fleet below. After coming very near being arrested by a troop of 500 rebels occupying a position across the river from them, the little scouting party arrived safe and sound upon the flagship of Com. FARRAGUT, who received them very cordially. They remained several hours with the Commodore, and were the first to carry the news of the capture of Memphis and the recent fight on White River. It seems almost incredible, but no news of either occurrence had reached him. After receiving dispatches to Col. ELLET and Commodore DAVIS, accompanied by a guard of seventy men, the scouting party returned in safety to the ram fleet. On their way they picked up several deserters from the rebel ranks, just from Vicksburgh. They reported only thirteen guns in position in the battery, and that the enemy would make but slight resistance. This intelligence is known to be untrue, as one hundred guns were discovered on the works by the *Monarch*, and everything there and surrounding Vicksburgh seemed to point to a stubborn resistance on the part of the rebel forces.

Our rams remained at the Bend, while the *Fulton* comes the bearer of dispatches. This is the first official communication between the two fleets, and marks an important era in the war. The battle of Vicksburgh has undoubtedly been fought by this time.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Monday, June 23, 1862.

After our season of comparative quiet, we are again in the midst of considerable excitement. Col. SILL, who for some time past has been stationed at Jasper, in Tennessee, thought best to fall back toward Stevenson, before a large force of the enemy who had crossed the Tennessee, both above and below Chattanooga.

Large bodies of rebel infantry are said to be upon this side of the river, and Col. SILL thinks they have a more extensive object in view than that of simply driving him away from Jasper.

Yesterday, Col. SILL, in retiring, passed near the mouth of Battle Creek, and seeing the rebels upon the other side of the river, he opened upon them, both with artillery and musketry. They replied, but Col. SILL, I believe, reports that they were soon compelled to retire.

A train coming from Stevenson yesterday morning was fired into by a party of bushwhackers, and the conductor, a Corporal in the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, was severely wounded by buckshot. Arrangements were immediately made which will, I think, result in their speedy and condign punishment.

Gen. MITCHELL has shaken hands with WOOD's Division of BUELL's army at Decatur.

The gunboat *Tennessee* is at Decatur.

The rebels have at least two steamboats in the neighborhood of Chattanooga.

REBEL GREETING TO GEN. MORGAN.

The following letter was found in the abandoned camps:

CUMBERLAND GAP, June 16, 1862.

To Gen. Morgan, Commander Forces United States Army:

SIR: "Long looked for come at last;" you are not any less welcome because of your delay. Hope you will be pleased with these parts; but no doubt you will be more hospitably received down in Georgia; so come along. I did say, a month ago, that you would never take the Gap, and that I would sign any papers you might "fetch along." I meant, of course, while we were here, and you must excuse me for leaving before your arrival. Please have published in all the Northern journals that we were most completely routed; that you killed 5,000 and wounded 25,000 of our brigade, besides capturing all our army, ammunition, knapsacks, blankets, camp and garrison equipage, besides over 50 pieces of artillery, and all the wagon trains. Do, if you please, and you will only be saving what we know to be false—that's all. But, my dear General, it is hard, I admit, to leave this most defensive for such a cowardly army to occupy.

If you were fighting for principle, for liberty, or even for *spoil*, I could leave the place with less regret.

We think we are fighting for our homes and property, and never do we think of submitting to be governed by the United States Government. If you really think of reconstruction, save your brains for something better. Yours, with due respect,

"SUB ROSA."

P. S.—The post is ready for you. Get another shape of gallows in Georgia for you. The train is about starting, and I must close, for fear you may get

"SUB ROSA."

COL. JENNISON'S CASE.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* publishes the following card:

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. June 24.

Since the inquiry, why I am not in the field, is asked almost daily, I have thought it best to set forth my reasons. It is pretty generally known that the assigning of STURGIS and DENVER to this District compelled me and other officers to resign. While in Washington some time afterward, I was recommended for a Brigadier-General by Gen. HUNTER, Gov. ROBINSON, the whole Kansas delegation and a majority of both Houses of Congress. With the promise that I should be made a Brigadier at once, it was suggested by my friends that I return to Kansas and take command of my regiment. By the request of the President, Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS ordered Gen. KETCHUM, of St. Louis, to muster me into the service as Colonel of the Kansas Seventh.

At St. Louis, I met my regiment then on its way to Corinth, and was anxious for the command of it; but Gen. KETCHUM refused to muster me in because, by a clerical error, the order read "JENNINGS" instead of JENNISON. But I think pro-slaveryism, and not bad spelling, was what was the matter with him. But I am informed [illegible] that Gen. R. B. MITCHELL uses my regiment [illegible] to return slaves [illegible] service [illegible] When the Government adopts that policy, I shall be again a soldier; until then [illegible] While Gov. [illegible] and the Border States rule at Washington, I don't expect to wear soldier's clothes. I'd rather be a "peaceable" citizen of Kansas.

Respectfully, yours,
C. R. JENNISON.

REBEL PRISONERS AT CHICAGO.

Ten thousand rebel prisoners have been removed to Chicago from Camp Randall, Wis., and Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., as the former city has proved highly salubrious. Mr. GAGE, of the Tremont House, and Mr. TUCKER, of the Briggs House, have contracted to feed these ten thousand mouths for [illegible] cents a day. Last year the same service was rendered to our volunteers in this City, for [illegible] cents a head.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June [illegible], 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. [illegible].—1. Officers serving in the Subsistence Department will make out duplicate copies of the returns, [illegible] quarterly accounts current, and estimates required in paragraph 1229, *Revised Regulations for the Army*, and will forward the same to these headquarters, directed to the Chief Commissary. The monthly papers will be transmitted within ten days after the expiration of the month, to which they relate, and the quarterly papers within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter to which they relate.

2. The attention of all commanding officers in this Department is drawn to the 19th Article of War, and to General Orders No. [illegible], of the War Department, current series, dated "A. G. O., Washington, March 24, 1862;" as also to General Orders No. 14 and 65, of the War Department, series of 1861.

The failure of commanding officers to make proper returns is an evil to which the attention of the General Commanding has been strongly directed, and before proceeding to other measures, he desires once again to call the attention of commanding officers to their duties in this important particular.

On the information to be found in correct returns, all the estimates and requisitions of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Medical and Commissary Departments must be based; while for successful operations in the field, an exact knowledge of the effective strength of each command is the first essential. [illegible] *of late so much deplored as to the strength of the [illegible] armies of the Union; and that [illegible] recruiting was stopped at a time when a true knowledge of the facts would have urged that it should [illegible] be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.*

By General Orders No. [illegible], series of 1861 of the War Department, further and more strenuously enforced by General Orders No. 20, of the current series, all officers commanding Military Departments and [illegible] in the field are required to make tri-monthly returns of commands on the 10th, 20th, and last days of each month. [illegible] General Orders No. 20 urging upon all commanding officers, in their respective stations, the necessity of giving to this subject of returns their [illegible] earnest and unceasing attention.

Brigade, post and regimental commanders, therefore, will give their personal attention to this whole subject, and to the transmission of returns each such week to these headquarters, and will hold all subordinate officers charged with making such returns to a strict accountability for the accuracy and regular transmission of the same, as they will themselves be held by the Major-General Commanding.

3. Second Lieut. ISRAEL R. SEALY, Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, is hereby appointed and announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

A TEN DAYS' CAVALRY SCOUT.

REPORT OF COL. RICHARD RUSH.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
NEW-BRIDGE, VA., May [illegible], 1862.

I have the honor to report to you, as the Military Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, the active duty my regiment has been doing, knowing you would like to know what all your Pennsylvania Regiments in the Army of the Potomac are doing in the way of active service.

We were detached from the Reserve Brigade of Cavalry, on the 22d May, by the order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, to make a reconnoissance around and about the Pamunkey River, from Piping Tree ferry to Hanover Town ferry.

We had three squadrons on picket at these ferries, and the balance of the regiment was used for scouting.

We found on the 23d inst., the enemy were very strong at Hanover Court-house, and instantly sent word to Gen. PORTER. Upon which information Gen. PORTER ordered us to destroy all the ferries and bridges along the Pamunkey, which the squadrons that were picketed along the ferries [illegible] did.

On the evening of the 24th the squadron that were on picket were ordered to move toward Hanover Court-house and feel the enemy, which we did at daybreak, and found the first picket about five miles from Hanover Court-house, which our advance drove in, as well as all their other pickets, to within three miles of Hanover Court-house, where they found the enemy were in such strong numbers that they halted and returned to the regiment. This was reported to Gen. PORTER, who concluded to send a force up and capture them if possible.

On the morning of the 27th we moved toward Hanover Court-house, on the right, to attract the enemy's attention, while Gen. PORTER moved his force upon the left and rear, the success of which you of course know.

The regiment was under fire here, and all the officers and men behaved most gallantly. They followed up the retreat of the enemy and captured eighty men and two [illegible] officers, and also burned the bridge on the Pamunkey, in the rear of Hanover Court-house.

On the morning of the 28th, we were ordered to send three squadrons to make a reconnoissance toward Ashland and burn the bridge over the railroad at that place, if the enemy were not too strong. We found several of their cavalry pickets, which we drove in before us. We captured eight men and horses belonging to the Fourth and entered Ashland without any resistance, the enemy having left for Richmond the night before.

We burned the bridge here, as directed, and returned to our camp, where we found orders to proceed to New Bridge and join the reserve brigade of cavalry.

The ten days' scout was a very hard one, during which time we had killed and maimed thirty-four horses. We did not lose any men. Yours, most respectfully,

RICHARD H. RUSH,
Colonel Sixth Penn. Cavalry, Lancers.

The Gallantry of Commodore Farragut.

The truly brave are always good. We are glad to record an instance of kindness which has just come to our knowledge. Among those who adorned the society of the South was Miss [illegible], Principal of St. Mary's Female Academy at Baton Rouge, La. She is a Northern-born lady, of excellent standing as a teacher, and before secession madness rendered the Southern people oblivious to generous impulses, was a courted member of society. The lady [illegible] her Northern birth, and, of course, received the [illegible] of old friends and the hate of those [illegible] creatures in the South whose malice was only exceeded by their ignorance. Enough to say, the lady suffered so much at the hands of the Secessionists, that she welcomed the advent of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet.

The guerrilla band which fired upon the boats of the *Hartford*, and for which act the city was shelled by the flagship, designed to take a last revenge on Miss [illegible] by destroying her fine estate. But their fear of National vengeance induced them to flee from the place before Miss [illegible]'s place was reached. Unfortunately, the shells from the fleet found in the academy a prominent target, and a number of shells were put through it. [illegible] the fine building was ruined. Miss [illegible] and a younger sister fled to the river bank, and signaled for help. A boat put off from the [illegible] and took them on board. Commodore FARRAGUT, hearing the circumstances, acted a noble part. The ladies were assigned the Captain's cabin, and treated with [illegible] as their condition merited. Every officer vied in deeds of kindness, and offered the protection of the flag to those who so much needed it. The two ladies are, we learn, on their way to the North, shorn of their property, but thankful for their escape from the outrages of guerrillas and the shells of the Union fleet.

From New-Orleans.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 5.

The side-wheel steamer [illegible], Capt. W. [illegible] JONES, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having left New-Orleans on the [illegible] of June. She passed the Capes of the Delaware on Sunday evening, and in consequence of a dense fog, got aground about [illegible] miles south of Fenwick's Island light, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning. At 5 o'clock, at high tide, the steamer floated, having received but slight damage. The [illegible] brings a cargo consisting of [illegible] of sugar, 60 bales of cotton, and [illegible]. The following persons came in her as cabin passengers: Mrs. GEO. MASON and child, residents of this city, who were in New-Orleans when the rebellion commenced; Mrs. [illegible], resident of New-Orleans; Miss HART, of Philadelphia, and Mr. WM. GAMMAGE, of England. There were about a dozen passengers in the steerage, among whom were the following soldiers discharged in consequence of sickness: CHARLES E. STUDLEY, ELI [illegible], and HENRY BUNCKER, all from Massachusetts. The passengers in the steerage were principally Germans, who had become disgusted with the rebels and their [illegible]. One of them had been a merchant tailor in New-Orleans, and when the rebellion broke out, the [illegible] he had saved began to dwindle away, and by the time Gen. BUTLER reached the city, he was almost penniless. The Confederate money received by him for work was spent as fast as earned, because he did not believe in its having any value.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from New-Madrid, dated yesterday, announces that "Vicksburgh is ours." No particulars are yet received.

The Secretary of War received on Friday the following brief dispatches from the Mississippi fleet:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
ABOVE VICKSBURGH, June 28, (via MEMPHIS, July 2.)

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The fleet passed up above Vicksburgh this morning, and silenced the batteries while passing, but received their raking fire as soon as we passed. I have communicated with Gen. HALLECK and Commander DAVIS.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer.

VIA MEMPHIS, July 2, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have arrived at Island No. 76, and am in communication with Flag-Officer FARRAGUT.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

The battles of Monday and Tuesday last, finishing the series lasting through seven days, satisfied the rebels that all attempts to overcome the Army of the Potomac would be in vain, and since Tuesday night, as we learn by the latest dispatches from Gen. McCLELLAN to the War Department, there has been no fighting. The fighting on the last two days was of the most terrific character, and the defeat of the rebels was most complete. Even the Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges that the rebel army was repulsed on Monday, and that it suffered most terribly in killed and wounded, and its defeat on Tuesday, as we learn from our own dispatches, was even more decided—the gunboats playing an important part, and carrying havoc into the rebel ranks with their heavy shells. Seventeen of our gunboats are now in the James River, protecting the flanks of our army. Gen. McCLELLAN states that our forces have not been beaten in any conflict, and that they could not be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy. No guns have been lost since the engagement of Friday, the 27th ult., when Gen. McCALL's Division was overwhelmed at the commencement of the battle of Gaines' Hill, and some twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. A correct statement of our losses in killed, wounded and missing cannot yet be given, and the estimates vary from fifteen to twenty thousand. We have in our hands less than a thousand rebel prisoners, though many more were captured, but released during the movement to the James River.

For the early and reliable lists of sick and wounded arriving at Fortress Monroe, which we are in the habit of presenting to our readers, we have to acknowledge the facilities kindly thrown in the way of our correspondent there, not only by Dr. CUYLER, the able medical Director of that Department, but his polite and indefatigable assistant, Mr. VALENTINE M. SILVA.

Two steam transports have arrived at this port from Port Royal—the *Ocean Queen* on Friday, and the *Arago* yesterday. There is very little news. Our troops had evacuated James Island and returned to Port Royal. Among the passengers by the *Arago* are eighty wounded officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

Gen. SHIELDS has not resigned, and has no intention of resigning. Accompanied by a portion of his Staff, he is for the present in New-York, in obedience to the orders of the President. He has been assigned the important duty of aiding in organizing and training, for immediate service, the new quota of volunteers.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was in session about half an hour on Friday, but did no business of importance. In the Senate yesterday, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the reports of Col. CANBY, relative to operations in New-Mexico, was adopted. The bill to abolish certain posts of delivery in the Mississippi Valley was passed. A bill for the collection of the revenue on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers was passed. The bill making appropriation for the payment of certain bounties was passed. The other business done was principally of local interest.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which Gen. HUNTER's reply to the inquiries relative to his black soldiers was ordered to be printed, and made a speech in denunciation of the policy of arming the blacks. This gave rise to a long debate, at the close of which Mr. WICKLIFFE's motion was negatived. The Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill were rejected, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. The Senate's joint resolution designating the first Tuesday in September as the day of meeting, at Chicago, of the Corporators under the Pacific Railroad act, was passed. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to wounded and other soldiers who have lost theirs by the casualties of war, was passed. The bill prohibiting the confinement of soldiers in the District of Columbia, excepting for certain crimes, and discharging those now in confinement, was passed. The Secretary of War was called upon to inform the House whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since the 1st of April last. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Anniversary was celebrated on Friday with much spirit and enthusiasm, not only in this locality, but in every place from which we have received advices. We give in the TIMES this morning very full accounts of the doings of the day.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Hibernian*, we have advices from Europe to the 27th inst. The news is important. It is asserted that the French Emperor has resolved to send to Mexico sufficient troops to force a way to the Capital against all obstacles. A large number of French war vessels are to be concentrated in American waters, to be commanded by Admiral GRAVIERE. The excuse for this movement is the [illegible] to the United States. [illegible] Liverpool market for the week had been [illegible], and the market was much excited. Cotton having advanced [illegible] per pound. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions dull. American securities were dull, with a downward tendency. Consols were quoted at [illegible] for money.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, which was seriously injured, as was supposed, by striking an iceberg off Cape Race, was four days in the dry-dock at Charlestown, Mass., for repairs, and during this time she had 84 feet of the lower depth of her keel taken out and replaced, her sternpost repaired at its junction with the keel, over 120 feet of shoe or false keel put on, several planks taken out and others put in their places, and a new rudder made. All the castings upon the sternpost were replaced by others, and the entire braces upon the rudder were also new. As she is very strongly built of the most durable materials, it was exceedingly difficult to cut away the damaged parts to make space for the new. Her keel is teak, her planking English and African oak, and the sheathing American elm, although bolted with copper. The planking on her bottom is 6½ inches thick, covered with 3½ inches thickness of American elm, which is sheathed with felt and copper.

The following additional Aides-de-Camp attached to the Staff of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, and recently doing duty on his personal Staff, were discharged from the service on the 30th ult., viz: Cols. Anselme Albert, John T. Fiala, Albert Nosy, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert N. Hudson, Charles Zagonyi, E. Cheesret, Philip Figyelmesy, William J. Reynolds, and Amos B. Jones; Lieut.-Cols. Augustus F. Schwer, John Pilsen, and James W. Savage; Majors Richard M. Corwine, Theodore J. Weed, Augustine Hale, D. Henry Burtnett, Adolf Carlsson, Burr Porter, Franz Krappner, Leonidas Haskell, and Edward Dotahy; Captains John R. Howard, Rossiter W. Raymond, John C. Hopper, Jacob Von Cederstrom, Causky Sauer de Nordendorf, Cyrus Hamlin, Geo. Ward Nichols, Augustus Beckx, Joseph Gruwe, Albert G. Bieo, Jr., Edward P. Brownson, and C. S. Szabat.

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Wheat favored sellers, while Corn closed heavily. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which was decidedly lower. Cotton was in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tallow, at uniform quotations. Whisky was depressed and declining. Sugars were pretty actively sought after. The freight engagements were less extensive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Many merchants left the City on Thursday last, not to return until the following Monday, and business movements were consequently restricted.

The Bygone Week.

The news of the last week will be memorable forever in the minds of the people and in the annals of the country. It has been a scarlet record—a record of blood and disaster, and finally of hope, on the Peninsula; a record of the most intense anxiety, of tears and bereavement, here and throughout the country. Last Sunday we had not the slightest glimpse of the dread doings of the combatants on the Chickahominy during the previous three days—not a word of the battle and retreat of Thursday—not a hint of the gory tragedy of Friday—no news of the movements of our gallant but decimated army on Saturday. The people went to church, and kept holiday as usual. The black curtain was unlifted. Many wives even then were widows, and they knew it not; many brave fellows, of whom their friends were proudly speaking, or looking joyfully forward to the day of their homeward return crowned with victorious laurels, were already sleeping their last sleep, unshrouded, by the marshy banks of the Chickahominy, or, wounded and maimed, were prisoners in the hands of the Southern rebels. But of all this New-York last Sunday knew nothing; of it all, these wives, brothers, children and friends were as ignorant as though it had not been.

On Sunday night the first telegraphic dispatch from Washington was sent to the Press. It spoke unmeaningly of the "state of affairs in front of Richmond," but what that implied no one could tell. Had our army gained a victory, and were its banners now waving on the hills around the rebel capital? So at least it looked from the tenor of the second dispatch, which arrived at a still later hour from Baltimore, and which the TIMES hastened to furnish in an extra sheet to the City public; for it spoke of our having achieved the "grandest military triumph over the enemy." With these obscure hints of something or other having taken place, the public had to be satisfied on Monday morning; but out of them they hardly knew what to make. On the afternoon of the same day news reached us by telegraph, and otherwise, that two severe battles had been fought, and that the contest was probably even then still raging—as, indeed, afterward was proved to have been the case. We learned that, subsequent to the well-contested affair of Wednesday, the enemy had again become the attacking party on Thursday, and that, after a hard day's work, our right wing had fallen back some distance; that on Friday, for the third time in three successive days, the rebels had again assumed the offensive, and after a far harder day's work than any other day's since the war began, extending from early in the morning, through the broiling heat of the day, and well into the night, our army had fallen back still further—this time crossing the Chickahominy, and assuming a new line and a new base of operations. To those who knew somewhat of the National military movements which had been in contemplation, as well as to those who were familiar with the topography of the Peninsula, and with the advantages of a line extending from the Chickahominy to the James over that which we had held for the previous two months, the movement seemed a natural and a masterly one, and was believed to be in strict accordance with the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN. Thus things stood on Tuesday—so far as we could see in New-York. Thus they remained throughout Wednesday—though then the President's sudden call for three hundred thousand more volunteers gave us to understand that the rebel Capital had not fallen, and that there was yet work to be done which would thoroughly wake up the half-slumbering energies of the Republic. It was not until Thursday morning that the TIMES, through its army correspondents, was enabled to communicate to the nation the first legible account of what had been done by our army, and what had befallen it, from Thursday, the 26th ult., up to the last day of the month. The public then saw clearly what had been achieved and suffered, and what had been lost. There is no wonder that the news put a gloomy face upon the city, and that stocks fell. It was so different from what we had expected and hoped—so contrary to what the first telegrams had led us to believe. But though the news was bad, and its effect painful, the patriotic courage and determination of the people was still strong as ever; and they at once addressed themselves to preparation for another and a greater effort to crush out the rebellion. In the afternoon of Thursday, and on the next morning, the public learned of the great combat of the previous Monday, and were cheered by intelligence of success in the battle of Tuesday, and by the news that McCLELLAN's army was safe and strong on the James, and that he, in turn, was receiving reinforcements and beginning to prepare to attack the rebels. Yesterday, the news continued to improve, and this morning the reader by scanning our telegraphic columns, will see that, though our troops have just finished seven days' harder fighting than any army ever did before, they have yet courage, high spirit and confidence, and still look forward to a speedy and complete triumph over the army of the rebels, and a victorious entry into their Capital.

Thus have varied the public feelings during the week, as the news from day to day has varied—from the premature exultation of Monday morning, through the doubts of the afternoon, and the uncertainties of Tuesday, waiting with suspense through Wednesday, heavy with grief and loss on Thursday, which was partially lifted from the heart on the Fourth of July, and was changed into comparative hope as the week closed up, and as the nation sternly addressed itself to the inevitable duties now before it. It is the heaviest week we have had since the war begun. We hope we shall not have another week like it till the war closes, and few days such as those of which it has been composed.

It was the closing week of a half year in which the most wonderful series of victories had crowned our arms—in which we had been successful on almost every battlefield on which we had encountered the rebels. If it happily be followed by a few such triumphs as preceded it, it will not take long to close up the rebellion, and the present temporary despondency will soon be changed into universal cheer.

A Picture of Modern France.

There are certain axioms constantly uttered about particular peoples and their internal affairs which intelligent persons about as constantly doubt or disbelieve. A foreign observer is necessarily ignorant of every nation but his own; and even of their own people, how few can ever give us unbiased and well-considered judgments. Doubtless when educated Frenchmen hear of the tendency toward royalty or despotism in this country, they receive the dogma with as much faith as we do the accounts of revolutionary movements in France, or of the popular hatred, still supposed to exist there toward England, or of the sentimental friendship for America. We read here continually such utterly false and crude theories and statements of fact, made by European critics and observers, in regard to this country, that we have become rather skeptical as to similar statements, made with such confidence about foreign countries. It is accordingly an incredible relief to obtain, at length, a trustworthy witness with reference to the internal condition of a European Power. Above all do we value his testimony now, when the necessities and the interior affairs of our country are to determine the future relations of the North American Continent with the world.

We have the pleasure of calling attention to the singularly valuable and reliable evidence as to the state of parties in France, furnished by the private letters of a statesman, whose political judgment and deep insight into the philosophy of Government are even more valued on this side of the Atlantic than on the other—M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. Whatever this most impartial and careful thinker should assert of movements and parties constantly coming under his eye, of which he himself was part, we know must have as near the correctness and fairness of an historical judgment as can be obtained. We have tested his candor and his accuracy in regard to this country, a foreign and difficult subject to him. We may well believe him in regard to his own. These letters reach down as late as the year 1859. They show clearly that many of the popular sayings with respect to France are, so far as public affairs are concerned, true. They will serve perhaps to throw light on NAPOLEON's present policy. It appears from these letters that among the intelligent, conservative, liberal party of France, there is the profoundest dislike of the present dynasty and a deep sadness over the destruction of French constitutional liberties. The great supports of the Government are evidently the prestige and organization of the army, and the dread among the bourgeoisie and the small land-holders of communism and revolution. The roots of the Napoleonic dynasty are plain but shallow, and take hold more of the fears among all classes, of a change, than of any enthusiasm or affection for the family. The social tendency of France is toward absolute equality, while the political current seems to set more toward a Constitutional monarchy than a Republic. This, DE TOCQUEVILLE allows, even when he declares his preference for the latter. Even the old attraction of "French glory" has plainly lost its charm. The Crimean war was not popular, and the passion of all classes is for material good. France wants rest. We learn from this philosophic observer, whose most intimate relations were with England, that the popular dislike of England is still intense in France, and not the least diminished by the mean cringing of the English Press to the Emperor during the alliance, while the small force and the disgraceful disorganization of the British army in the Crimean campaign had inspired the French people with contempt. No war could now, he says, be more popular than a war with England. Whatever popular danger NAPOLEON has to fear, is evidently from the former dynasties on the French throne, rather than from the Radicals.

With these most careful and most trustworthy statements in regard to France, in our view, may we not put more credit in the various rumors which have filled the air so long? It becomes less improbable that the Emperor is regarding the French Princes with deep distrust, and that their reception into our army, and their gallant conduct here, has rendered him cold to our National cause. The hate of England also we seem to be [illegible] unmistakable, and the gigantic preparations now in progress on the French coast may well arouse her anxiety. On the whole, DE TOCQUEVILLE's private sketches are reassuring to the American mind. We behold a revolutionary throne not too firmly founded—a common people devoted to the pursuit of comfort and wealth, and a nation whose only warlike passion is directed toward the Power from whose hostility we have most to fear. From such a people and Government we can hardly expect a seven years' war on this Continent, for the sake of establishing a French Bonapartist monarchy.

Hear the Other Side.

Were we to suppose an intelligent mandarin and a cultivated Brahmin to visit Europe at the present time, and to correct their previous ideas of American institutions and character by the light of leading French and English newspapers, the impressions they would receive would be whimsically different from those we have been accustomed to entertain, and to teach to our children. They would discover that our Government, founded in wrong, and adroitly adjusted so as to produce the largest amount of misery and suffering to the greatest number of people, outstripped in tyranny and wickedness any that even their own extensive experience could parallel. They would learn that a few artful persons by conspiring to keep the price of labor very low as compared to fortunate Europe, had contrived to divert the bulk of the earnings of the masses to their own overflowing coffers. They would realize how, by dint of heavy taxes, large standing armies, an expensive system of Government, a vast array of aristocratic sinecures, and a stupendous scheme of imposts to meet the luxurious demands of political drones, we had ingeniously managed to evade that first principle of an enlightened Government which aims to dispense the greatest happiness to the greatest possible number. To them WASHINGTON would appear as a mercenary adventurer, FRANKLIN a scientific charlatan, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN a designing monster of unheard-of and atrocious wickedness. They would understand, furthermore, by what entirely magnanimous and generous motives English and French leaders of opinion are actuated in their treatment of the "American question." They would see how truly anxious those leaders are for the happiness and prosperity of the United Republic; and would become convinced that the warmest desire of their hearts is to see the civil war ended by a happy reunion of all the States under the old Stars and Stripes. It would become evident to our Oriental friends that nothing would be so supremely disgusting to NAPOLEON or PALMERSTON as to see two weak Anglo-Saxon nations on this continent exhausting each other by chronic warfare, and either of which France or England could bully at pleasure, rather than one powerful Commonwealth, fast getting into a position to keep both in order.

The Brahmin and the Mandarin would unquestionably imbibe these curious notions at the outset; but it is probable that neither their sagacity nor the strength of their stomachs would enable them to retain them for any great length of time. Their astuteness would, ere long, enable them to detect that the characteristics we have mentioned were those of the nations they were visiting, whose leading spirits were artfully striving to throw discredit on Democratic institutions, in order to make their people contented with their own. They would soon find, too, that the masses of those people themselves, who have no spokesmen in Press or Forum, entertain opinions about America decidedly different from those of their rulers; which opinions, however temporarily suppressed, they may in good time promulgate, in a manner which, to those rulers, is likely to be more summary than agreeable. They would see what we of the United States are becoming daily persuaded of: that although Imperial France and Aristocratic England may not be our friends, yet that Democratic France and Free England are most unequivocally so: and that, numerically speaking, the latter constitute a very large majority. Thus our Eastern *savans*, like all the rest of the world, would gain a true knowledge of the facts at issue by a little patience and a little time. They would find, like most of us, that there are two sides to every story; and that one is very good until the other is told. Fortified by this additional experience, they would wend their way toward the rising sun, thus enabled to point another moral and adorn another tale, for the delectation of the moribund youths at home, who are poring over the wisdom of CONFUCIUS and of BRAHMA.

Reform of the Medical Staff.

Now that the President has called for three hundred thousand more troops, of which New-York will be expected to furnish, probably, about fifty thousand, it is to be hoped that some little care will be bestowed upon furnishing *decent* medical attendance for the sick and wounded. It is notorious that our brave fellows in the field have, since the commencement of the war, suffered severely for want of medical officers enough to care for them properly, and from the utter incompetency, in many cases, of the persons appointed as Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the different regiments. If the facts in the case could all be made known, the public mind would be shocked beyond measure at the state of things which has existed and still exists. Quacks of all sorts, apothecary's boys, and even barbers and others, wholly destitute of professional knowledge, actually hold the posts of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to regiments, and even of Medical Directors of brigades. How many deaths and useless mutilations have occurred in consequence, it would be difficult to estimate; but that the number is large, admits of no doubt.

One or two illustrations will suffice, out of hundreds which might be given. In one instance, a medical officer, being advised by a physician not in the service, to use "Dover's Powder" in a particular case, did not know what it was, and declared, after looking among his stores, that the Government did not furnish it, though he had an abundant supply. It was labeled with the proper officinal name, which was incomprehensible to him. Another surgeon decides not to administer [illegible] his patients with that [illegible] and therefore [illegible] asking under any more requisitions for those essential articles. In the field of surgery the greatest atrocities have been committed. Limbs amputated which should never have been touched; where the operation was necessary, flaps made on the wrong side of the limb; in one recent instance, a leg taken off at the hip joint, because a ball was *suspected* of having penetrated the joint, which proved afterward to have been entirely uninjured. (This latter operation is now, we are informed, wholly abandoned by surgeons, experience having shown it to be almost invariably fatal.)

Now, without stopping to discuss the causes of this sad state of affairs, we simply desire to say that it is incumbent on the authorities, both State and National, to prevent the extension of the evil and to apply the remedy, so far as possible, to existing abuses. Congress has authorized the employment of one additional assistant surgeon for each regiment. If the proper steps are taken, these places may all be filled by thoroughly competent medical men. In this way each regiment would have at least *one* good medical officer. The new Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND, commands the entire confidence of the medical profession and the public, and may be relied upon to do whatever lies in his power to bring his department to the highest state of efficiency. It remains for the State authorities to see that their part is properly performed. The only way to accomplish this is for the Governor to appoint a proper Medical Board to examine all candidates for the posts of surgeon and assistant surgeon, and to commission no one hereafter who cannot stand the ordeal of a thorough examination and obtain a certificate to that effect. We hope to see this done without delay.

Railroad Facilities to Washington.

There is a popular outcry for better railroad facilities and a rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, between New-York and Washington. That every person, package and letter transported between the metropolis and the capital of America, should, in this steam-propelled age, be dragged for two hours around the streets of Philadelphia and Baltimore by horses, and boated across bridged rivers, when the express trains between London and Edinburgh, for instance, accomplish the journey of 400 miles in ten hours, is quite incompatible with the spirit and intentions of the people. Whereupon Congress is called upon to remedy the evil by legislation, and a score of schemes are urged—schemes diverse enough in engineering demerit, certainly, but irregularly alike, in that they are all based upon pecuniary aid from the Government, and that they all propose to furnish a higher speed and cheaper fares, with a less cost for road and equipment, than any present lines. Now, any suggestion other than to heap obstacles and punishment upon the local monopoly, has invariably been denounced as sympathy in its behalf; but this treatment has never remedied its abuses, and never will. It is simply kicking against the goads. Accommodation is what the public want, and, until they take comprehensive views of the case and act upon them coolly, with nothing but their great want in view, they will only make matters worse.

In the first place, what is a probable result of a rival line? A chapter in the history of the present line will answer. By the old railroad and water route from Philadelphia to Baltimore the fare was $2. When the new road was built a coalition became necessary, as neither could live on *half* the business at this price, and the fare was raised to $3. That the Camden and Amboy can *be made* to accommodate the whole Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington traffic, is evident from the fact that it has done so during the past extraordinary year, without a large increase *of equipment.* Now is it very likely that a rival road could afford to do *half* the business that a first-class road can accommodate, at a greater speed and a smaller price? Is it not equally probable that after a season of ruinous rivalry the two lines would reduce both speed and accommodation? Neither could raise the fare, indeed, for that is limited by State laws. But it may be imagined that a new line would avoid transhipment at the intermediate cities. The fact is, that this outrageous delay is compelled by the State authorities, and is beyond the control of the National Government, except in the matter of troops and mails. It is not probable that any Company will build a railway over, under or around Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the simple purpose of carrying a baggage car by steam, while the residue of the train passed through by horse-power. The present line has been praying these many years for the privilege of going around these cities by steam. It is not at all certain that the State authorities would grant this right to any new company, if perchance they should grow civilized enough to yield to the persistent prayer of the old. In that event, a new line would be a dead loss. Again, it is proposed to construct the new railway for $30,000 per mile. It is, then, worth about half as much as the present line. Its track must be deprived of ballast and laid with light cheap iron; its engines, cars and bridges—the latter are very numerous—must be of an inferior quality, and not only must safety be risked, but cost of maintainance must be doubled. This is not all: the old and rich companies would at once, with a moderate expenditure, improve their own roads, and thus compel the new line either to abandon the business, or else to earn, at the most, a share of it, at the cost of a largely increased capital.

One of our cotemporaries undertakes to dispose of another branch of the question, substantially as follows: three cents a mile charged on the present line for a speed of 25 miles an hour is outrageous *because* the fare on the New-York Central is two cents, and certain trains in Europe run at 40 miles an hour. The proposed remedy is to carry passengers between New-York and Washington at two cents, including State and City taxes, and at 40 miles an hour, over a road which must, of course, have a double track for safety, and which, including viaducts over or additional lines outside of two large cities intervening, shall cost $30,000 to $50,000 per mile, all of which is to be such a good investment as to warrant the use of the Government credit. The facts that the New-York Central [illegible] lines referred to charge nearly [illegible] ed at a cost unprecedented in America, and in a country where money, labor and iron are cheap, render any further consideration of this logic unnecessary. It betrays either foolishness or ignorance to insist on 40 miles an hour, at 2 cents, because they travel at this rate in Europe for twice the money, and upon rival roads, too, so that they have all possible benefit of "opposition to monopoly." If Americans want to ride 40 miles in an hour, they will have to pay for it, as Europeans do. People who understand this often ask why the railroad companies do not provide a few exceedingly fast trains, at paying rates? One good and sufficient reason is, that State legislators, not content to allow the laws of trade to work out their natural results, have fixed a maximum fare by law, and the people have to suffer for it.

Now, we most sincerely hope to see between New-York and Washington, a better railroad than has ever yet been built in this country; but we are satisfied that the methods now urged upon Congress would not only afford no new conveniences, but prove disastrous to their financial backers. The foregoing considerations have evidently shaped all petitions for legislation on the subject. Do the projectors of a rival railway, that promises to pay, ask money of the authorities? Are they not, on the contrary, only too glad to buy the mere *right* to build and occupy? Does not capital always watch for and seize upon such promises to pay? But when a company of speculators and politicians beg not only the privilege but the credit of the Government, the reason why the Government should avoid the scheme is perfectly evident.

But what *will* avoid the present delay and inconvenience? If the Government has the right to allow any railway to convey passengers in a manner contrary to the laws of the State traversed, then let it afford those privileges at once to the present line—a practically level and direct line, which is, excepting those statute delays, run with a tolerable speed, and which, in persistent effort to secure better accommodation from the local authorities, and in some recent improvements in speed, has not evinced that utter indifference to public convenience so generally attributed to the great monopoly. But if the Government has no such prerogative, let it purchase from the inhabitants the right to advance civilization, as PENN did from their ancestors.

Spain and Mexico.

While the grand drama now enacting in the United States still arrests the attention of Christendom, another is rising to the grandeur of a spectacle worthy of the world's deepest interest. Subsidiary, but scarcely secondary to the struggle in progress on the soil of our country, is the *attentat* of monarchical intervention on the soil of our neighbor—Mexico. One brief year which has seen this Union of Republican States plunged into the depth of danger, and reviving in remarkable strength, has, also, seen the fleets and armies of a most powerful monarchical coalition hurled against the breast of a weak and distracted American Republic, to be there dashed to pieces, first, by dissension, and then by positive military defeat. Who does not remember the pomp and circumstance with which the flotilla of Spain, bearing her choicest legions, led by her most distinguished General, sailed from the port of Havana, a few months ago, for Vera Cruz? The Cuban papers swelled to bursting with the pompous announcements that heralded the departure of Her Catholic Majesty's forces, and the turgid predictions of what they were to achieve.

More to the point, but not less arrogant, were the declarations of the British journals, in predicting the chastisement of Mexico. The French Press simply spoke of the conquest of that "geographical expression," and the assumption of its sceptre by some European royal *stripling, as a fait accompli—a thing settled and* decided the instant France decreed it. The wheel of Time has made a monthly circuit or two in the political atmosphere, and behold the coalition dispelled—England and Spain hastily shaking the dust of Mexico from their feet, and France pressing onward to lose, on some inglorious hillside, the grandly plucked at Magenta and Solferino, at the Alma and at Inkermann, from the brows of the proudest and mightiest military empires on earth. But in the latter instances France fought with the sword of liberty in her hand; in Mexico, she had flung aside that invincible weapon, to brandish the rod and the scourge that were to coerce a freeborn people. Thus far, then, this huge conspiracy against our neighbor and us, against the new system of American Government, and against Republican principles, has utterly failed. We and the other American States have received solemn warning in due time. The lesson is comprehensive. We have been taught that no abstinence on our part from interference in European affairs, no professions of "distinguished consideration," no deference to transatlantic opinion, no courteous subserviency, avails to keep off the hands of the "Balance of Power." If Mexico has been delinquent, it was a coincidence worthy of note that the hour of danger to this Confederacy should have been the one selected for her punishment; and it was still stranger that our negotiations with her as a coterminous State should have been made the pretext for remonstrance by the Power which persists in her invasion. If these coincidences cannot be readily explained, we have the right to infer that the coalition being based upon a principle hostile to us, may be revived again at any moment, through the tortuous channels of diplomacy, to whose evolutions and transformations, where liberty is to be destroyed, the tricks of the most accomplished prestidigitateur are trifling.

Spain, the hand first put forward in this affair, quickly as it has been withdrawn, is yet too near the cave of the European Magician, and too much in his control, to resist his determined *[illegible]*, and England is by no means prepared to break up the *entente cordiale.*

It is worth while to note what is now taking place in this matter toward a fresh change in the programme, which will probably be made to embrace the affairs of the United States as well as of Mexico. Some reliable letters from Madrid state positively that Marshal O'DONNELL and the British Minister have frequent and cordial interviews; that the *Epoca*, which is secretly inspired by Mr. ALEXANDER MON, is the only Spanish paper that sustained the candidature of Archduke MAXIMILIAN for the Mexican throne, and is therefore regarded with great dislike in Ministerial circles, may even at Court; that the *El Reino* publishes a letter from Paris, said to have been written at the instigation of the Queen Mother and Duc de Rianzares, declaring that, from the first, the Spanish Government proposed the Infante Don Sebas-

[illegible] Isabella II. and liberal institutions. This [illegible] of the Infanta, Luisa Fernanda, by [illegible] Napoleon, is said to have been rejected by [illegible] out of resentment against the Queen, Maria Christina, whom he suspected of having [illegible] at Paris on behalf of the Duchess.

This little glimpse of Court intrigue throws [illegible] such investigations ever have done, on [illegible] of an apparent disagreement between the high contracting parties. It but needs [illegible] firm, decided and intelligent course on the [illegible] this Government to prevent the renewal [illegible] coalition, and to secure not only itself, but [illegible] neighbors, against any further attempt to intermeddle on this Continent. The people [illegible] ready to support any proper action of [illegible] Administration.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present Position of the Army of the Potomac.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers Arrived.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, July 5.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A distinguished member of Gen. McClellan's Staff, who has visited Washington, gives renewed assurance of the perfect safety of the position of the army, and its increased efficiency from a better base and with the cooperation of the gunboats.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The President had, to-day, a cordial interview with Prince de Joinville, who witnessed the several battles before Richmond. After it was held, he authorized a leading Republican Member of the House to make it generally known that the Prince bore ample testimony to the skill and success of Gen. McClellan. The efforts of the malcontents to remove a distrust of Gen. McClellan, and then to compromise a proposed [illegible] will not be popular or [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The Department [illegible] The President has shown a lively interest in its establishment—as it was suggested by him in his last annual message.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, July 4.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking that the President be requested to call on all loyal persons to return to their allegiance, and to report themselves within the lines of the army.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the official report of Col. Canby in regard to military operations in New-Mexico, especially that of the battle of March last.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) objected to its present consideration.

Laid over.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (States' Rights,) moved to take up the bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Rice objected to its being taken up.

On the question being taken, no quorum was found.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absentees.

On motion of Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) the Senate adjourned, having been in session less than half an hour.

Washington, Saturday, July 5.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for official reports from Col. Canby in regard to operations in New-Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill repealing the act requiring the bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the District in which they reside. Passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Collector of Customs at Chincoteague Island, Va. Passed.

Mr. Chandler, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to abolish certain ports of delivery in the Mississippi Valley. Passed.

Mr. Chandler, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the collection of the revenue on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontier.

The bill provides that vessels in the coasting trade shall file a manifest with the Collector, with the duties thereon, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents at the proposed [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

[illegible], I say. As these things have been perpetrated [illegible] the appointing power, I desire the House and the world to understand where the responsibility rests.

Mr. Richardson—Does the gentleman charge this on the Administration?

Mr. Stevens—I charge it on the management of the war, and the different branches of the Administration. I do not mean to flatter. I believe the President honest, but being of a yielding disposition, has fallen under the malignant influence of Kentucky counsels, and therefore has adopted the policy I rebuke.

Mr. Mallory—Does the gentleman attempt to ridicule the Kentucky Delegation?

Mr. Stevens—I don't say so; nor do I mean any gentleman of this House.

Mr. Mallory—Then the gentleman intended to perpetrate a joke. There are powers behind the throne greater than the throne itself.

Mr. Stevens remarked, in reply to Mr. Mallory, that from the communication he had with the Secretary of War he (Stevens) did not think the Secretary held any such doctrine as that attributed by the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Mallory did not consider the interview between him and the Secretary of War confidential or private. It was in the presence of two of his colleagues, and therefore he had no hesitation in repeating what had occurred.

Mr. Stevens wished the Secretary had replied by saying: "I have sent arms and clothing South with orders to supply loyal men there." If this answer had been given it would have been in accordance with what he supposed were the Secretary's sentiments. The employment of blacks was but the carrying out of the usage of all civilized nations. Nothing could be produced from history to show contrary. The usage was to liberate slaves and take them into service to defeat the enemy. During the Revolution the blacks were used by Washington as soldiers, and Jackson did the same thing.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) (by permission of Mr. Stevens) occupied the floor for a short time, and read from the proclamations of Washington and Jackson in support of Mr. Stevens' position, and to show the noble enthusiasm of colored soldiers impelling to great deeds.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) also read, from a paper furnished him by the Librarian of the State of New-York, to the effect that Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Great Britain, Turkey, etc., employed soldiers, without regard to color, including the mustering of blacks into service, as highly important and desirable. He had been endeavoring for weeks past to introduce a bill for this purpose. In reply to Mr. Bingham he said he provided in the bill for liberty to all thus employed.

Mr. Stevens was thankful to Mr. Sedgwick for the portion of history he had produced. He had been told by a venerable Senator from Vermont, who had seen them, that a regiment of colored soldiers were employed on the northern frontiers during the late war with Great Britain. It was the duty of the Government to follow the policy inaugurated by Gen. Hunter, that gallant and sagacious soldier who now commands our armies in South Carolina. You cannot put down insurrection till you remove the cause. You cannot conquer the South as long as you permit slaves to cultivate Southern soil during the hot summer months. He was for arming the slave population of the South in this war of freedom against traitors and rebels. He would not resort to this as an emancipation or abolition measure, but as the means of putting down the rebellion. He referred to the Methodists, Baptists, Old and New School Presbyterians, &c., as having conscientiously and solemnly expressed their belief that slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and its continuance.

Mr. Mallory—I am as anxious as the gentleman can be, and I think from the stronger motive of self-interest, to put down the rebellion.

Mr. Stevens—I don't doubt it. We only differ in opinion as to the means.

Mr. Mallory—I think the slaves of Southern rebels should be used, as our armies advance, in all menial service, such as beating and assisting on fortifications. My reasons against arming them are: 1. When [illegible]

[illegible]

The House passed the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, prohibiting the confinement of soldiers in the District of Columbia, except in punishment of certain crimes, and discharging those now there.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since the 1st of April last.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied to the speech of his colleague, (Mr. Cox,) heretofore delivered, relative to Ohio matters, involving the free negro question. Adjourned.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen and the Arago.

The Evacuation of James Island Completed.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF WOUNDED.

The U. S. transport *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Terry, from Port Royal July 1, arrived here yesterday.

There was nothing of interest at Port Royal. The U. S. troops had evacuated James Island and arrived at Port Royal. The U. S. transport *Arago* was to sail July 2, with the sick and wounded, from James Island, for New-York.

The *Ocean Queen* brings the following passengers:

Col. Barton, Col. Frazer, Lieut. J. H. Blauvelt, Lieut. J. H. Evans, Lieut. W. S. Beverly, J. C. Morris, H. H. Flanly, G. H. Osborn, S. F. Barr, H. E. Jones, Lieut. Nichols.

The steamship *Arago*, from Port Royal at 2 P. M. on July 2, arrived this morning. She brings passengers and the mails, and 40 bales of Sea Island cotton.

Among the passengers there are 80 wounded officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

On July 3, 1:30 P. M., Sergeant Milton Barrows, of the Eighth Michigan State Volunteers, died from wounds received at the battle of June 16, on James Island, S. C., and was buried.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

Sergt. Wm. H. Haynes, Co. C, 7th Conn.
Corp. T. Schubert, Co. I, 7th Conn.
Corp. J. Ward, Co. D, 7th Conn.
Corp. J. F. Morris, Co. D, 7th Conn.
I. P. Bradley, Co. D, musician, 7th Conn.
E. P. King, Co. K, 7th Conn.
H. Cohen, Co. I, 7th Conn.
W. H. Cooley, Co. C, 7th Conn.
B. Sanford, Co. H, 7th Conn.
J. M. Perkins, Co. H, 7th Conn.
Sergt. C. J. Durant, Co. I, 3d N. H.
[illegible] Sheridan, Co. I, 3d R. I.
Pat. Mahone, Co. H, 3d R. I.
W. Wichman, Co. E, 46th N. Y.
Wm. Porter, Co. D, 47th N. Y.
Lieut. Gear, 79th N. Y.
Corp. B. Sunderland, Co. C, 79th N. Y.
[illegible] W. L. Brown, Co. K, 79th N. Y.
[illegible] Thomas, Co. C, 79th N. Y.
[illegible] Grant, Co. E, 9th N. Y.
W. Fitzsimon, Co. D, 79th N. Y.
Thos. Hawthorn, 4th company 79th N. Y.
[illegible] Collins, Co. L, 79th N. Y.
Jno. Finley, 4th co. 79th N. Y.
Sergt. E. Fitzpatrick, Co. C, 28th Mass.
Serg't David Conery, Co. C, 28th Mass.
J. O'Brien, Co. I, 28th Mass.
W. Cameron, Co. C, 28th Mass.
Ed. O'Bryne, Co. D, 28th Mass.
Tim. Downing, Co. D, 28th Mass.
Sergt. Ira Clough, Co. D, 3d N. H.
Corp. N. Barnes, Co. C, 3d N. H.
V. M. Chase, Co. E, 3d N. H.
D. W. Baker, Co. G, 3d N. H.
D. Bryant, Co. C, 3d N. H.
M. Egan, Co. C, 3d N. H.
C. Wiggins, Co. C, 3d N. H.
T. Miles, Co. G, 3d N. H.
J. French, Co. E, 3d N. H.
F. H. Favor, Co. B, 3d N. H.
J. H. Kidgsbury, Co. H, 3d N. H.
J. Wilson, Co. D, 3d N. H.
P. M. Hattan, Co. H, 3d N. H.
B. F. Barrows, Co. I, 3d N. H.
David Fitzgerald, Co. E, 3d N. H.
Jno. Hopper, Co. K, 79th N. Y.
J. Harwood, Co. C, 79th N. Y.
J. D. Sproul, 4th co. 79th N. Y.
P. Kennedy, Co. K, 45th Penn.
J. McClain, Co. K, 45th Penn.
Lieut. Lyons, 50th Penn.
Corporal H. B. De Haven, Co. K, 76th Penn.
Serg't Henry H. Robins, Co. I, 100th Penn.
R. E. Reed, Co. B, 100th Penn.
Charles Stansbury, Co. H, 100th Penn.
Lieut. J. E. Webber, Co. A, 97th Penn.
J. Campbell, Co. B, 1st Mass.
D. Wait, Co. H, 8th Mich.
Enos H. Kimmel, Co. C, 8th Mich.
S. Wagner, Co. F, 8th Mich.
Thos. Wait, Co. E, 8th Mich.
Eloy Carpenter, Co. D, 8th Mich.
E. L. Latimer, Co. H, 8th Mich.
P. M. Williams, Co. C, 8th Mich.
[illegible] 8th Mich.
Corp. [illegible] 8th Mich.
Corp. H. C. Call, Co. K, 8th Mich.
Corp. E. Miller, Co. C, 8th Mich.
O. S. Corvell, Co. C, 8th Mich.
[illegible] Co. [illegible] 8th Mich.
[illegible] Nichols, Co. C, 8th Mich.
[illegible] Co. F, 8th Mich.
R. McLane, Co. H, 8th Mich.
C. H. Mason, Nurse.
Thos. Cody, Nurse.
H. Winslow, Nurse.
A. E. Cannon, Nurse.
Total, 77.

Sick and Wounded from James Island.

Washington, Saturday, July 5.

The steamer Commodore arrived to-day, bringing about 300 sick and wounded from James Island, S. C. Two other vessels are soon expected from there.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF VICKSBURGH.

Preliminary Bombardment of the Place.

The City Shelled by the Mortar Fleet and Partially Destroyed.

THE DESTRUCTION TO BE COMPLETED.

New-Madrid, Saturday, July 5.

Vicksburgh is ours.

No particulars yet.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

Cairo, Saturday, July 5.

The ram *Monarch* brings news from Vicksburgh to the 29th of June.

On Thursday, Com. Porter's fleet commenced to shell the upper battery below the town. This continued all day without any result.

The shelling was renewed on Friday, and in the afternoon the fire was directed on the town, over which the shells were seen plainly to burst. This continued until 4 o'clock, when the firing ceased.

During the bombardment the rebel batteries replied feebly. Their firing was inaccurate.

Half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment, the rebel water battery opened on our mortar fleet, which replied until the battery ceased firing.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a fire was opened from the entire fleet on the town, and it was continued for an hour.

The next morning, at 4 o'clock, the bombardment was renewed, during which eight of Commodore Farragut's vessels passed the batteries, without serious damage.

The city must have been damaged greatly, as conflagrations were seen in numerous parts of it.

We are informed on indisputable authority that five thousand negroes have been ordered by Gen. Butler to work on the canal across the Bend, on which Vicksburgh or its remains are now situated.

The channel of the Mississippi will thus be changed and Vicksburgh will become an inland town hereafter.

Seven hundred more shells have been ordered from New-Orleans to reduce the remains of the place to ashes.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Movements of Guerrillas—The Rebel Conscription—Suffering Among the Inhabitants Below.

Memphis, Friday, July 4.

At Helena, Ark., there is a band of guerrillas, numbering 2,000, threatening the people with cotton burning and a general destruction of property.

In consideration of this fact, Gen. Grant has issued orders that wherever loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made by the seizure of a sufficient amount of personal property from persons in the immediate vicinity sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Government losses. Persons acting as guerrillas will not be treated as prisoners of war.

The Mississippi River north of Vicksburgh is reported to be lined with men trying to escape conscription.

Federal boats are continually hailed by persons wanting to be taken aboard with their cotton.

The people everywhere are represented as suffering the greatest hardships and distress.

On an island below White River, 2,500 men who have fled from conscription are united against their oppressors.

The *Avalanche* appeared this morning as a "bulletin." The proprietors and editors say this change was made in accordance with a late order of the Provost-Marshal, that no paper shall be issued whose editors would not take the oath.

The ram *Monarch* met the fleet of Capt. Davis' one hundred miles this side of Vicksburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

An Arrival from Mobile—Preparations for the Defence of that City—Bragg at Tupello with Fifty Thousand Men, &c.

Corinth, Saturday, July 5.

A former employe of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has arrived here by the way of Tupello. He reports that two rebel gunboats and one ram were in Mobile Bay; that 10,000 rebel troops were below Mobile, on the Shell Road; that the fortifications around Mobile were commenced about a month ago, and are completed, and that the inhabitants are sanguine that Mobile cannot be taken.

He also says that Gen. Bragg is in command at Tupello, with a force of from forty to fifty thousand men. Gen. Breckinridge had left with a force of thirty thousand. All the rebel troops were short of clothing and provisions. Bacon was served twice a week to them. They had no coffee and no salt.

The rebels say they intend to retake Corinth.

The rebel impression generally is that a majority of our troops have gone East.

It is the unanimous testimony of our scouts, and of rebel deserters, that no rebel troops, except cavalry, have gone East.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

All Quiet at Warrenton—Conduct of the Female Rebels.

Washington, Friday, July 4.

Accounts from Warrenton state that there is no enemy there, the 200 Rebel cavalry seen on Wednesday having disappeared.

Some of the women threw dishes and other articles from the windows at our forces.

The soldiers at Manassas and Catlett's Station are celebrating Independence Day.

Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders.—Rev. James C. Wyatt, Chaplain of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, just returned from Port Royal, S. C., will preach this morning at Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, Twelfth-street, west of Sixth-avenue; services at 10½ o'clock. Chaplain Wyatt was in the late battle on James Island, and gives a very interesting account of the engagement. He will return to the regiment in a few days.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Sufficient French Troops to be Sent to Mexico to Force a Way to the Capital.

A French Fleet of Observation to Concentrate in American Waters.

MORE ABOUT MEDIATION.

Cape Race, Saturday, July 5.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool 26th, via Londonderry 27th, passed this point this morning.

The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

Sales of cotton for the week, 100,000 bales. The market was much excited, and prices have advanced 1d.@1½d. per pound.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions very dull.

Consols, for money, 91⅞@91⅞.

American securities dull, with downward tendency.

It is asserted that Napoleon has resolved to send sufficient troops to Mexico to force a way to the Capital against all obstacles.

Admiral Gravière will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in the American waters, which concentration, the *Patrie* says, is justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs.

The London *Herald* urges intervention in American affairs.

Death of Isabella Hinckley Susini.

The brief career of the favorite prima donna, best known amongst us as "Belle Hinckley," terminated yesterday morning.

Mme. Hinckley Susini was a native of Albany, where, while at school, she developed quite early in life great musical talent coupled with such energy of nature and buoyancy of spirits as justified her friends in predicting for her a brilliant public career. Her parents' circumstances were not such as enabled them to give her a thorough musical education, and it was with regret that she, at one time, relinquished the long-cherished plan of studying abroad. She was for several years the leading soprano at one of the largest churches in Albany, and while in that position made many warm and influential friends, who determined to aid her in her laudable desires. She was accordingly tendered a complimentary concert by the people of Albany, which netted such a liberal sum as warranted her in going at once to Italy, where, under the best teachers and masters, she became more finished in style and perfect in execution. The rapidity with which she mastered languages was as remarkable as was her memory, and it was a matter of note, while she was a pupil in Rome, that no task requiring simple effort of memory, was too great for her.

After a successful *début* in Paris, she came to this country about two years ago. Since that time she has fairly won her way to the respectful affection of the people, and the cordial recognition of the critics. Free from whim, abounding in good nature, ready at a moment's notice, thoroughly conversant with the manners and customs of our people, and mindful of the important truth, that "Americans are not fond of disappointments," she, though not so brilliant as Gazzaniga, or so impassioned as Colson, uniting in herself the conscientiousness of La Grange, and the piquancy of Piccolomini, reigned queen of Young America almost from the night of her *début*.

Some months since she married Signor Susini, the distinguished basso; and scarcely a year has passed, during which time she was a bride and a mother, before we are called upon to record her death.

Her public career was brief and brilliant; her domestic life that of a dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a loving mother.

The President's Call for Troops.

A MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS., TO RESPOND.

Springfield, Mass., Friday, July 4.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held this morning, at the City Hall, to respond to the recent call of the President.

Spirited addresses were made by Mayor Briggs, George Ashmun, Gen. Devens of Worcester, M. K. Rice of Missouri, Hon. Geo. Walker, Judge Chapman and others.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and with great enthusiasm, by the three thousand persons present:

Resolved, That the purpose of the President of the United States to crush and speedily end the wicked rebellion by means of an overwhelming force, as indicated in his recent call for additional volunteers, meets the hearty and unhesitating concurrence of all loyal citizens, and that it becomes the duty of Massachusetts to maintain her standing among the foremost States in sustaining the Government and the Constitution, and in her behalf we take the earliest opportunity on this, the nation's birthday, to express by our earnest popular response, not only our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, but a determination that no question of party differences, nor injurious suspicion concerning the individual personal purposes of ambition or rivalry or shortcoming of any kind of his subordinates, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, shall deter or delay the support which he has a right to expect, and which our whole country pledges us to give.

Resolved, That the recent manifestations in high quarters, both in France and in Great Britain, of a purpose still further to give continuance and encouragement to the rebellion, but too openly reveals a hatred of our Republican institutions, as well as jealousy and fear of the marvelous strength to which they have grown in the prosperity of a united nation, and that we concur in what we are certain is the unanimous sentiment of the loyal people of this country, that "foreign intervention in our affairs is not to be tolerated, and that the cheerful alacrity with which our armies have rallied to suppress a domestic insurrection, will be at once and far surpassed upon the first hostile demonstration."

Arrival of the Cahawba from Pensacola and Key West.

The United States transport steamer *Cahawba*, Commander J. B. Baker, arrived yesterday afternoon, having left Pensacola June 23, Key West 30th, and Port Royal July 2, at 7 P. M. The news at the above places was unimportant, everything being quiet.

Arrived at Hilton Head, 2d, at 6 P. M., the United States transports *Ben. Deford*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Delaware*, from Stono, S. C. The *Cosmopolitan* touched at Hilton Head to land a portion of the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers.

There arrived at Key West, on 23d, brig *John Pierce*, Nearon, from Philadelphia, with coal; 24th, schooner *D. S. Lines*, May, do. do.; 25th, brig *Judge Blaney*, Coombs, do. do.; 26th, brig *Pavillion*, Carrow, from Gulf Mexico, whaling; 28th, schooner *D. C. Hulse*, Kempton, from Philadelphia, with coal.

The Jura Outward Bound.

Montreal, Saturday, July 5.

The *Jura* sailed from Quebec at 10 A. M., with 90 cabin and 91 steerage passengers.

The Tax Bill.
NOW READY
in a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the Bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it. The Bill taxes almost every article in use, and every person is interested to know the amount.
Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 700 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

Johnson—Metcalf.—On Saturday, July 5, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Oscar W. Johnson to Miss Mary W. Metcalf, all of this City.

DIED.

Ballow.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 4, after a short illness, William B. Ballow, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited [illegible]

[illegible]

Sherman.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 4, John, Jr., son of John and Marion Sherman, aged [illegible] years, 8 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 8th-av., without further notice.

Smith.—Drowned while bathing, at Williamsburgh, on Friday, July 4, Charles C. Smith, in the 13th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Florida, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

Wheeler.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 4, [illegible] W. Wheeler, aged 23 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ridgewood Hose Company No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, July 6, from the residence of [illegible] Clinton-st., Greenpoint.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class [illegible].—July 3, 1862.
71, 64, 36, 15, 16, 26, 41, 58, 22, 48, 36, 25, 50.
Kentucky, Class [illegible].—July 3, 1862.
61, 43, 4, 44, 46, 20, 60, 73, 55, 28, 45, 9.
Kentucky, Extra Class [illegible].—July 4, 1862.
58, 1, 22, 45, 48, 16, 11, 66, 37, 74, 68, 65.
Kentucky, Class [illegible].—July 5, 1862.
66, 16, 68, 7, 70, 37, 9, 14, 26, 40, 13, 23, 4, 34.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class [illegible].—July 5, 1862.
45, 37, 61, 41, 54, 58, 26, 43, 44, 22, 50, 12.
Delaware State Lottery, Class [illegible].—July 5, 1862.
68, 37, 8, 71, 53, 50, 18, 16, 59, 34, 17, 52, 6, 22.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 28 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

READ. READ. READ.
Danville, Pa., June 3, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS are pure and concentrated. A small quantity only is required for flavoring. We recommend them to our readers.

LIPPMANN & BACHMAN'S MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS.—The only infallible remedies for the destruction of roaches, Croton bugs, bed bugs, ants, moths, fleas, rats and mice. Depot, No. 514 Broadway. For sale by all druggists in city and country.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, lameness, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

300,000 MEN WANTED—FOR THE COUNtry's defence. Thurlow Weed Guard, Empire Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Spinola. Headquarters, No. 62 White-st., near Broadway. All competent officers that have seen service, that are now raising companies, either in the City or State, and who are desirous of joining this regiment, can, by making early application at these headquarters, receive money and every other facility for immediately completing their commands, and have their men set at once into camp. And all gentlemen who desire to enlist in the cause of our country, in this moment of her peril, by applying as above, can receive every possible advantage in money, and otherwise, for the purposes of recruiting. W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.
By special order of Brig.-Gen. F. B. Spinola.

NOTICE.—ALL CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS OF the army before Richmond, able to do duty, now in this City or in its vicinity, will immediately report to me, at Fort Hamilton, preparatory to being sent to their regiments. HARVEY BROWN, Bt. Brig.-Gen. Com'g.
Headquarters, New-York, July 5, 1862.

—In reply to a statement that a party of Congressmen were [illegible] in the rear of the army of the Potomac, during a thunder-shower, [illegible] of Gen. McClellan, Hon. A. J. [illegible] has published a card, in which he says: "I was of the party visiting the army in front of Richmond last week. The statement copied from the Tribune is simply false. There was no such occurrence as mentioned, and nothing to justify it. It is in keeping with a story from the same source, that I had a nephew in the Penitentiary [illegible] under sentence from a court-martial. I am not in the habit of noticing what the newspapers say of me, particularly the Tribune. The editor of that paper has a motive for these attacks on me, which I may some day explain. I now only wish to correct the falsehood so far as the army is concerned."

—Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending June 21, 1862: R. F. Angel, Robert Colgate, Samuel J. Colgate, Herman Griffin, F. F. Jones, Wm. V. Denver and family, Geo. J. Bucknall, J. B. Clarke, Geo. C. Caudwell, Miss Anna M. Caudwell, Edward De Coppet, John D. Fish, James Fowler, M. D., S. P. Dewey and wife, W. P. Dewey, E. E. Dewey, F. F. Durant, J. C. Wilmerding, E. R. Bell, M. J. Henriques, wife and daughter, Fred. L. Hanks, Geo. Oakley, Thomas T. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds and family, Dr. D. T. Brown, New-York; R. Cowan, Pittsburgh; James McGeary, Francis Amory, Boston; E. Cutler, M. D., Woburn, Mass.; T. Rollins, F. C. Pitt, Baltimore; Wm. G. Bancroft, United States; Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, Wm. A. Wynkoop, Theodore L. Wynkoop, Delaware; D. B. Kershaw, Philadelphia; J. Rollin Tilford, Rome; R. B. Gray, St. Louis; Charles F. Smith, Virginia.

Mrs. Gen. McClellan is residing in Orange, N. J., with Dr. Marcy, on the mountain near Llewellyn Park. The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, at Orange, Rev. James Hoyt, offered Mrs. McClellan a pew in their church, which she cordially accepted, and she will be numbered among the worshippers at the church during her residence there.

OBITUARY.

—Col. Albert Magilton, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, who was among the killed in the battle at Mechanicsville, was a native of Philadelphia. He was educated in the Ringgold Grammar School, Moyamensing, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and on his graduation in 1846 was brevetted a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. In this capacity he served in the Mexican war with such distinguished gallantry that he won the brevet of First Lieutenant for bravery at Contreras and Cherubusco. Subsequently to the Mexican war he saw long and arduous service in the Indian country, which wearisome and unprofitable duty becoming monotonous, he resigned his commission and returned to Philadelphia to reside in 1857. Here the civil war found him in 1861, and he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Reserve Regiment, (Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry,) of which regiment he became Colonel, upon the resignation of Col. William B. Mann. Col. Magilton had done much to bring his regiment into an efficient condition, and was esteemed as an accomplished and skillful soldier. His loss will be severely felt.

—Col. Roberts, of the First Michigan regiment, who fell in the battle of Mechanicsville, fought in the battle of Bull Run as Captain of Company A, in Col. Willcox's regiment. Capt. Roberts formed his company after the panic, and marched in perfect order from the field, and his was the only company on that fatal day that distinguished itself by an orderly retreat. His regiment was completely cut up, however, and its reorganization was necessary. He accordingly returned to Michigan, called for volunteers, and soon supplied the decimated ranks with fresh recruits. He was elected Colonel for his meritorious conduct, and returned to the Potomac. Col. Roberts leaves a wife but no children.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Reply to "Visitor."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In most of the daily papers of Monday, yours included, an article appeared, over the signature of "Visitor," containing so many mis-statements, and calculated to do such manifest injustice, that I feel a few words in reply are demanded.

In the first place, "Visitor's" gratitude to the Giver of all Good, for the appropriation of this asylum to this cause, by the Mayor and Common Council, happens to be all wrong. The Mayor and Common Council have never done anything of the kind, but the Mayor and Common Council did appropriate this building to the Northeastern Dispensary for a limited term, to enable it to commence its lasting work of a charity by which full two thousand poor, sick and wounded, (a large portion of which are soldiers,) will be freely treated and supplied with medicines during the present year. The managers of the Dispensary, twenty-five highly respectable citizens, of their own volition, and without the consent of the Mayor and Common Council, donated to these ladies all the room they then desired for wounded soldiers, not the *sick*, for the neighborhood, studded with other institutions, containing full five thousand children, were not prepared for a *sick* hospital in their midst, particularly during the hot Summer season. Soon after this these ladies complained for the want of more room, and a Committee from the Board of Councilmen was appointed to investigate the matter. This Committee, with all the facts before it, reported that no action on the part of the Common Council was necessary in the premises; but as one member of the Committee did not sign the report for the reason that he thought this Dispensary could or should give up the kitchen for the purpose of obtaining more hot water for the hospital, the managers of the Dispensary at once removed their janitor and his family entirely out of the building, and gave up all his apartments to them. They then expressed themselves entirely satisfied. But now, through "Visitor," their complaints are again renewed, and nothing short of drawing out the last nail upon which a Dispensary hat can be hung will satisfy them.

The Dispensary now occupies less than half the room occupied by most of the other Dispensaries in this City, for the prosecution of its business. For all its treatment rooms it has but a reception-room, 16 feet square, and two little slip rooms five feet wide—almost disgracefully reduced to this to please these ladies. It occupies a room 12 feet by 16 for transacting its business and for the meetings of the Board of Managers, with an infant's bath and closet attached to it. Beside this is another room of the same size, reserved for the use of the Medical Staff of the Dispensary, numbering 36 eminent surgeons and physicians, who are in daily and constant attendance. The "Home," as it is called, or hospital, has now in its keeping about 140 sick and wounded soldiers, about one-half of which are nearly well, and enjoy the pleasures of canvass tents on the opposite side of the avenue Lexington, corner of Fifty-first-street. The building in controversy is seventy-eight feet long by sixty-four feet wide, with ten feet halls, and three stories high. It is now about one-half filled with the sick and wounded. If "Visitor" will inquire, he or she will find just this difference between the Dispensary and the "Home"—the former is a responsible, legally constituted body of men, who pay from their own pockets the entire expense of their charity, and can sue and be sued. The latter is a small number of good women, mostly married, who are moved by charity in their acts, but have no legal organization, and are accountable to no one. They no doubt wisely expend what is given to them, and there stop.

Why, then, demand for accommodations for this small number of afflicted soldiers should claim the attention it has received without any legal or responsible head, and the appeals made to all the humane of our city of a million, is more than the unsophisticated can explain. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that somebody wants comfortable quarters here long after the soldiers are cured and sent away, as we hope, rejoicing. It should be borne in mind that for the purposes of a dispensary, a somewhat peculiar building is required, a very large portion of those who seek its aid, are in that decrepid state that they cannot get up or down stairs without much suffering, hence an ordinary dwelling house is not at all fitted for this purpose.

VINDEX.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Alleged Murder in Goerck-street.—A man named Patrick McGinnis, whose residence was at No. 73 Goerck-street, was severely injured at a late hour on Friday night. He was immediately taken by the Thirteenth Precinct Police to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. At the time the injured man was found by the Police Officers, it was supposed that he had received his injuries by reason of having fallen against an iron railing, and one person, who pretended that he saw the accident, so informed the Police. The case was, therefore, reported as a case of accident. Soon after the man died, however, three parties appeared at the Station-house of the Thirteenth Precinct, and stated that they were ready to testify that the case was one of murder. They said they saw the party who inflicted the wounds; that the injuries were produced by repeated blows upon the [illegible] forehead [illegible]. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that there were two severe wounds upon each side of the head, near the temples, and that the skull was fractured in several places. Late yesterday afternoon Coroner [illegible] proceeded to the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body, but up to a late hour last evening no report of it was received, and the presumption is that the investigation was adjourned, in order to obtain further testimony.

A Melancholy Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—At 8:30 o'clock yesterday, a serious accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, whereby two men lost their lives. It appears that quite a number of the employes of the Astor House, in company with several men who are connected with the American Express Company, took the 8 o'clock train from Chambers-street, for Fort Washington, near which place they proposed to spend the day in having a clam-bake. The cars stopped at the Fort Washington Station, where the party alighted. Two of the men—whose names could not be ascertained—belonging to the Astor House, had just stepped off upon the down-track, when the down express train struck them, and they were killed almost instantly. Sergeant Wilson soon after took the bodies in charge, and conveyed them to the Railroad Depôt at Thirty-first-street, where Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest. No blame is attached to the Company, so far as we have learned.

Later.—The names of the persons who were killed on the Hudson River Railroad are Henry Murphy and John Hogan. They were waiters at the Astor House, and had been employed there for many years. They were regarded by Mr. Stetson as very faithful and trustworthy agents.

Sisters of Mercy Going to North Carolina to take Charge of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—To-morrow, (Monday, July 7,) ten Sisters of Mercy will leave the Convent of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, for Gen. Burnside's department. These good Sisters have, at the request of Gen. Foster, volunteered to take charge of the Military Hospital at Beaufort, N. C. This will afford an excellent opportunity to all who desire to contribute to the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, of supplying them with such hospital necessaries and such articles of nutrition as their generosity and patriotism may prompt them to send. We hope many will avail themselves of the opportunity, and send what they can at once to the Convent of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets.

Changes Among the Police.—*Appointments.*—Charles P. Wiggins, to the Third Precinct; James L. Metcalf and Robert Brown, to the Fifth; John S. Hewson, Joseph H. Boyle and Samuel W. Webb, to the Eighth; Charles H. Stromberg and Benjamin L. Belden, to the Tenth; James Conley, to the Nineteenth, and Samuel Soule, to the Twenty-sixth. *Resignations.*—Samuel W. Burgess, of the First Precinct; Charles G. Treshman, of the Tenth; Alexander B. Marston, of the Eleventh; John N. Barry, of the Fourteenth; Frank B. Dobson, of the Twenty-ninth, and Sergt. Wm. H. Van Brunt, of the Forty-first.

The White-street Recruiting Office—A Mistake Corrected.—The United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-street, is open daily. The error in the Times of yesterday arose from the fact that the *Disbursing Department* of the office has been closed for the last few days, and will not be opened until Tuesday, as they have to close up their monthly and quarterly accounts. Capt. Larned, the United States Mustering Officer, is only too glad to aid, in every possible way, the mustering into the service of all who apply.

More Counterfeits on the Weedsport Bank.—A large number of well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Weedsport Bank, of Cayuga County, this State, were put into circulation in this City and Brooklyn, yesterday and day before. In addition to the arrests made by the Detectives on Thursday night, for the offence of passing them, there were several parties taken into custody yesterday, charged with the same crime. The spurious bills are so well executed that some of the best judges in New-York have been deceived by them.

Funeral of Midshipman Bradley.—The funeral of Midshipman John B. Bradley, United States Navy, who was killed in the naval engagement below New-Orleans, took place, yesterday, in the chapel of the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. Midshipman Bradley was only eighteen years of age at the time of his death, and was acting as aid-de-camp to the Commander of the United States steamship *Richmond*. He is represented to have been a young man of great bravery and universally loved and esteemed by his associates. His remains were interred in the cemetery connected with the Naval Hospital.

A Wounded Soldier Run Over and Seriously Injured.—William Black, a wounded soldier, whose residence is at No. 126 Hanson-avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and run over yesterday afternoon, by a runaway horse and truck belonging to Mr. C. F. Goodwin, of No. 205 Cherry-street. Black was so seriously injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Officer McGuire, of the Sixth Precinct, picked him up, and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital.

Fatal Fall from a Roof.—About 12 o'clock last night, a stage-driver named Andrew Douglas, aged 25 years, fell from the roof of the four-story house on the northwest corner of Fortieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. Officer J. McCarty conveyed the body to the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to July 4, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 27	174	131	305
Admitted to July 4	33	18	51
Discharged, cured or relieved	33	25	58
Died	6	5	11
Remaining at date	168	119	287

Males, 263; females 24.

Robbed in a Stage.—Miss McCunn, daughter of Judge McCunn, was robbed on Saturday last by a woman, in a Seventh-avenue stage in Greenwich-avenue, of a small jewelry box, containing one set of diamond ear-rings, one gold watch set with diamonds, and a plain gold watch. The whole was worth over $1,200. The child was on her way to the Judge's office at the time she was robbed.

Fire in a Boarding-House.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an old mansion, at present occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Barney, situated at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, it was damaged to the amount of $1,200. It was insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The fire began upon the roof, and was caused by fireworks.

The Cuban Cadets.—Yesterday evening, by invitation of the McClellan Greys, the Cuban Cadets, from New-Hamburgh, went through their drill at the armory of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, corner of Seventh-street and Hall Place. Certainly they have arrived at great proficiency, and fully deserved the applause showered upon them last night by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

Sudden Death in a Ferry-house.—A Mrs. Adams, whose residence was in Brooklyn, died very suddenly at the Staten Island Ferry-house, about 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause.

Arrest of a Supposed Incendiary.—The Thirteenth Precinct Police yesterday arrested a German named Weber, who is charged with setting fire to his own premises on Friday night, at No. 183 Clinton-street. The Fire Marshal has the case under investigation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mortality.—During the week ending yesterday there were 97 deaths in this city—males, 42; females, 55—from the following causes: Dropsy, suicide, burns, erysipelas, measles, disease of the liver, intemperance, casualty, premature birth, typhus fever, disease of the heart, inanition, cyanosis, diphtheria, epilepsy, dysentery, drowned, puerperal fever, nervous fever and scalded—one each; unknown, bronchitis, whooping cough, paralysis, apoplexy, inflammation of the brain and disease of the kidneys—two each; hydrocephalus, scarlet fever, diarrhœa, inflammation of the bowels and croup—three each; marasmus—four; congestion of the brain and inflammation of the lungs—five each; convulsions—six; cholera infantum and debility—seven each; still-born—five. Fifty-four of the ninety-seven who died were five years old and under.

City Court.—The July term of the City Court will be opened on Monday the 7th inst. There are ninety-seven causes on the Calendar, the first twenty of which will be called the first day, viz.:

1. James A. Briggs vs. Edward Rowe and another.
2. C. Zimmer, by her guardian, John Zimmer, vs. Jacob P. Zollver.
3. John Zimmer vs. Same.
4. J. S. Clapp *et al.* vs. S. B. Colby.
5. Ira M. Treadwell vs. A. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
6. J. S. Ridgway vs. The City of Brooklyn.
7. The Board of Commissioners of Excise, &c., vs. A. D. Schuackenberg.
8. Bernhard Venetish vs. Roger Olmstead.
9. William L. Brown vs. Robert Allen.
10. Francis H. Howard vs. F. J. Nodine.
11. W. F. Carey vs. John A. Baisley.
12. Henry Bushman vs. William A. Colt.
13. John Sperl vs. George Chappel and George Peel.
14. Stephen [illegible] vs. [illegible].
15. The Board of Commissioners of Excise, &c., vs. A. D. Schuackenberg.
16. C. H. Rice, by his guardian, vs. A. P. Campbell, Sheriff.
17. George W. Beal vs. Same.
18. James Cole vs. Elias Bramen.
19. George E. Nash vs. John G. Atwater.
20. The Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. William H. Burke.

LAW REPORTS.

Important to Sugar Dealers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 5.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. 1,400 Boxes of Sugar marked L. V. H. & Co.—This was an action brought to forfeit the sugar for alleged violation of the revenue laws. The sugar was shipped at Havana by Sama Sotolongo & Co., consigned to L. Van Horn & Co., by the ship *Eroica*, and arrived here Dec. 23, 1861. In the invoice all the sugars except 14 boxes were described as Quebrado sugars. The 14 boxes were described as Cucurucho. Van Horn & Co. the claimants, entered the sugars, using this invoice; and in the entry they described all the sugars as raw sugars, and paid duty thereon at the rate of two cents a pound. By the then existing tariff of Aug. 5, 1861, sec. 1, a duty was imposed "On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugars, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12 Dutch standard by claying, boiling, clarifying or other processes, two cents a pound; and on white and clayed sugar, when advanced beyond the raw state above No. 12 Dutch standard by clarifying or other processes, and not yet refined, 2½ cents a pound."

The sugars were examined at the Custom-house, and on examination it was reported to the Collector that all of them except the fourteen boxes were advanced by boiling, clarifying, or other processes, above No. 12, Dutch standard. The sugars were accordingly seized, and the information in this case filed against them under the 67th section of the act of 1799, and the 4th section of the act of 1830. The counts, under the act of 1799, alleged the forfeiture of the goods by reason of false description in the entry, and the counts under the act of 1830 alleged that the invoice was made up with intent to evade the payment of duties, by calling the sugar Quebrado sugar when it was not such.

The testimony for the Government, given mainly by sugar refiners, tended to show that there were four lots of the sugars, and that three of them, amounting to about 1,100 boxes, were partially refined, and belonged to the three highest of the four grades into which sugars are distinguished. That the term Quebrado is applied to sugars between the grades of No. 10 and Nos. 12 or 14, Dutch standard, and that all these sugars were above No. 12, except the 14 boxes. It also appeared that these sugars were made by what is known as the De Rosne process, by which the sugar is clarified as it is made from the cane, and that the mode was similar to that of refining sugars here.

Merchants were called to testify for the claimants, and their testimony tended to show that in Cuba, as well as in New-York, all sugars were known as raw sugars, except sugars manufactured from sugar, and that no sugars, known in commerce as refined sugars, were ever imported from Cuba; and that the term Quebrado applied to all grades of sugar from No. 10 to No. 20, Dutch standard, and that none of these sugars were above No. 20.

The jury yesterday morning brought in a sealed verdict for the claimants, releasing the goods.

For the United States, Messrs. Webster & Craig; for the claimants, Mr. Evarts.

The Construction of a Will—The Word "Child" taken to Mean "Grandchild."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Henry M. Prowett vs. Washington Rodman, et al.—This was an action to determine the heirship to certain real estate, under a devise from Thomas Mackaness. The testator died in 1807, leaving three daughters—Elizabeth, then Mrs. Harvey; Mary, then Mrs. Prowett, and Margaret, afterward Mrs. Ludlow. Elizabeth died, leaving two children—Mary, afterward Mrs. Rodman, and one of the defendants in this action, and Thomas M. Harvey. Mary Mackaness outlived all her children, and died in 1837, leaving grandchildren. Margaret died, leaving one child—Elizabeth Christie, one of the defendants. By the second article of this will, the testator devised in trust to his daughter Mary certain real estate situate in Barclay-street, in this City. In the same article are also these words: "And in case my daughter, Mary Prowett, shall leave *a child living at the time of her death*, then I give and devise in trust, for her use and benefit during her natural life, and to her *child or children* after her decease; to my daughter Elizabeth Harvey, and my daughter Margaret Thornton Mackaness, their heirs and assigns forever, in equal parts to be divided." One of the defendants, as heir of Mary Rodman, claims one-half of the estate, as the sole surviving child of Elizabeth Harvey; and Elizabeth Christie claims the other half, as the sole surviving child of the testator's daughter Margaret.

The only question which arose on the argument of the case (which was stated in the Times of March 24,) was whether the words "child or children," as used in the will, did not mean and were not meant to include grandchildren as well as children.

The plaintiffs claimed as grandchildren of Mary Prowett, contending that they were intended to be benefited by the devise equally with the children.

The defendants, as children of the other daughters, claimed that the intention of the testator was to limit the devise to the "children" only of his daughters.

The Court, at Special Term, held that the apparent intention of the testator was to include the grandchildren, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

This Court have affirmed that decision.

Thomas H. Rodman for appellants; Marshal S. Bidwell for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Winterhoff, &c., vs. Siegert, &c.—Motion denied without costs.

Potter vs. Lubivan.—Motion denied with $7 costs, without prejudice to review the motion to vacate on affidavits.

Luling vs. O'Neal.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 5, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68..Cou.	99½	125	Erie Railway	35
10,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	101	310	do	34¾
50,000	U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	101½	100	do......b10	34⅞
20,000	do......b30	101½	850	do	34½
1,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N. small	103½	450	do	34⅝
20,000	do	103¾	100	do......b10	34¾
10,000	do	103½	50	do......b10	34¾
5,000	do	102⅞	200	do......b30	34⅞
2,000	do	103	50	Hudson River R.	45⅛
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	52½	100	do	45
30,000	do	53	25	do	45⅛
5,000	do......s30	53	100	Harlem Railroad	14⅞
5,000	do	53¼	1200	do	15
10,000	do......b60	54	100	do	15⅛
2,000	do......b10	53½	100	do......b30	15¼
6,000	Virginia State 6s.	58	500	do......b30	15⅛
20,000	Mo. State 6s	47	100	do......b15	15⅛
52,000	do	47⅛	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	76¾
10,000	do......s30	47	30	Tol. & Wab. pref.	42
5,000	Mo. 6's iss. to Han. & St. Jo.	55	200	Harlem R. Pref.	37
6,000	do	55¼	100	do......b30	37
5,000	La. State 6's	65	550	do	36¼
10,000	Cal. State 7's	91	150	do......b30	36⅞
5,000	City 6's, '87	103	150	do	35¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	101	250	Mich. Cen. R.	59
5,000	Erie 2d Mg. Ex., '79......s10	104	200	do	58½
8,000	Hud. R. R 3d Mg.	93	110	do	58⅞
1,000	H. R. R. C'v't B.	90	100	do......b30	59
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92	100	do......s30	58¾
1,500	do	93	190	do	58⅞
26,000	T. Hte & Al. 2d M.	80	100	do......s30	48⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	50	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24¾
3,000	C. & N. W. Ass't B.	48	50	do	24⅞
1,000	do	47¼	500	do	25
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	28	100	do......s30	25
7,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	59	400	M. So. & N. I. G. S. b30	54¼
5,000	do	60	100	do......b10	54¼
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	78	300	do......b10	54⅜
50	National Bank	97	512	do	54
62,500	American Gold	110	250	do	54¼
27,000		109⅞	100	do	54¼
7,200	do......s10	109¾	125	Panama R.	134
12,000	do	109¾	100	do	135
6,000	do......s10	109⅞	310	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92¾	100	do......s30	58¼
10	do	92	100	do......s30	58
75	Pac. M. St. Co. ...b30	113¼	115	do	58¼
45	do	113	450	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21⅞
200	do	112¾	75	do	21¾
130	do	112½	200	do......b10	21⅞
100	do......b30	113	150	do	21⅞
150	do......b30	112⅞	100	do......b10	21⅝
200	do......s60	112	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	123
50	N. Y. Cen. R. ...s30	90	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	68¾
[illegible]	do......b30	90	250	do	68
[illegible]	do	90	150	do	68⅞
100	do	89¾	50	do......b30	69
[illegible]	do	89⅞	150	do......b30	69⅜
100	do......s10	90	2500	Clev. & Toledo R.	47
150	do......s30	89¾	300	do	47⅛
100	do......s30	89⅞	200	do	47⅛
50	do......s10	89⅞	100	do......b30	47⅜
100	Erie Railway pref.	62	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	63½
550	do	61	500	do	63⅝
			100	do......b30	64
			50	do	63⅞

SATURDAY, July 5—P. M.

The Stock market, after the holiday adjournment, and under less discouraging accounts from the army on James River, was firmer this forenoon, and the demand strong for the Government Securities, the Railway Mortgages and most of the Railroad Shares, at the improvement. After the first orders were filled on the first call of Stocks, the market was partially weaker, most of the Stocks being offered at the prices current on the printed sales. But later in the day the Street prices were again upward, and the market, up to 2½ o'clock, quite firm. At that time the Brokers [illegible] to [illegible] private quotations and execute orders, when the market was again strong. On still later dispatches from Gen. McClellan, New-York Central was done as high as 91 ₱ cent., a rise altogether of 3¼ ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of Thursday. The recovery on the Eries and Westerns, 2@2½ ₱ cent. At a later hour, on the Street, the prices were about as follows:

N. Y. Central	90¾	Mich. Southern	25
Erie	35¼	Mich. Guaranteed	55¼
Erie Preferred	62	Pacific	113⅜
Rock Island	64	U. S. 6s, 1881	101¾
Toledo	47⅛	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	103¾
Galena	69¼	U. S. Custom Notes	105
Mich. Central	59¼	Gold	109¾

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Stocks; the market dull, and most descriptions neglected:

Manhattan	123	State of New-York	90
Merchants'	100	Pacific	120
Mechanics'	102½	Chatham	82½
America	107	Bk. of the Republic	90½
National	97		

The Railway Mortgages recovered from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. from the panic sales of Thursday, and a good demand was shown on nearly all the established issues.

N. Y. Central 6s	101	Mich. C., s. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	95	Mich. So 7 ₱ c., seconds	81
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n	98	N. Ind. Goshen Line	108
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	101½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	93¾
Erie firsts, '68	106	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ cent., '75	93
Erie seconds, '64	104	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ₱c.	80
Erie seconds, '79	104½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	25
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts, sm'd	47¾
Erie fourths, '80	90	Ch. & N. W. seconds	26
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Ch. & N. W. Int. Bs.	50
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Tol. & Wabash firsts	71
Hudson convers	89	Tol. & Wabash seconds	60
Harlem firsts	103	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	94
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	78

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 3d inst., referring to the Wheat harvest of the Northwest, says:

"From Central and Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the accounts of the Wheat harvest are all that could be desired. The crop is excellent in quantity and quality, and in the vicinity of the Ohio River it has been secured in good order. No injury from insect or rust is complained of. Further North the Wheat promises well.

Last year we shipped enormous quantities of Breadstuffs to the Old World, and it is fortunate for the West that the demand from Europe continues. We shall soon have another vast grain crop to market, and it is now beginning to be tolerably clear that the English crops will be again poor. Under the assurance that the American granaries will be unfailing, the English take no further thought about the odd corners of the earth where they used to be in the habit of gathering up their supplies. The rebel States, until the war, were heavy consumers of Western produce, and must ere long become so again. The great army in the field must also be fed, and grain-growers may expect fair prices for their big crops of 1862."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 20,312 bbls. Flour, 320 bbls. and 655 bags Corn Meal, 222,707 bush. Wheat, 148,539 bushels Corn, 200 bush. Rye, 8,063 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 3,971 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,333 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 172 bbls., including 144 bbls. Pots, and 28 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON is in demand at steady rates. Middlings, 38½c.@39½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been transacted in State and Western Flour to-day, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 70; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 15, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 45@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 70
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 6 90

Southern Flour continues in demand, at full prices; sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$6 80 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,500 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95@$3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at rising prices. Reported sales, since our last, comprise 217,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada on private terms, $1 28; Canada Club, $1 19½; White Western, part at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 26; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 14@$1 17, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05@$1 14; Chicago Spring, at $1 00@$1 11, and choice White Kentucky on private terms ₱ bushel. Corn opened steadily but closed heavily. Sales 153,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 54c.@55c., chiefly at 54½c. for old Mixed Western; 49c.@53c. for new do.; 42c.@50c. for unsound new and old; 57c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 60c.@77c. ₱ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western, at 43c.@44½c., and State 44½c.@45c. ₱ bush.

HAY—North River Bale is salable and steady, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales fair during the week; the principal demand was from the trade. Week's receipts, 17,527; sales, 46,600, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 7,100 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 3,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 23@24 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 500 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., 21½c., cash, usual selection; 9,800 dry California, 21 lbs., 21½c.@22c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 dry Central America, 18@19 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,000 dry Minos, 17 lbs., supposed 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 700 dry Porto Platte, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,000 city, country and western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 7½c.@7¾c., cash; 1,600 city Slaughter, 70 lbs., private terms; 200 association Slaughter, 64 lbs., 8½c., cash; 7,100 wet salted California, 50 lbs., 10½c., 6 months, usual selection. The importation of hides into this port, for the first six months of the year was 620,250 from foreign, and 182,242 from coastwise ports, total 802,492, against 777,813 during the same period last year, and 936,672 in 1860. Of the imports this year 100,333 were from various European markets, while our shipments thence have been very light. The number of hides sent out to tan during the same time has been much larger than during the corresponding period last year, but is hardly up to the average of the preceding five years, being about 650,000. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 316,900, (same time last year, 481,600—year before, 312,900,) and 570 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock includes 140,900 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 26,400 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 17,600 dry Orinoco; 15,000 dry California; 3,300 dry Bogota and Savanilla; 2,000 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 4,000 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 3,400 dry Tampico; 17,000 dry Mexican; 17,400 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 37,200 dry Gambia and Bissau; 6,000 dry Minos; 1,800 dry salted Bahia; 2,000 dry salted Pernambuco; 1,000 dry from Marseilles; 1,200 dry from Liverpool; 5,400 wet salted California; 3,000 wet salted Western; 440 wet salted Horse; 570 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. Weisel & [illegible] notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The Eastern demand is brisk and steady. Prices for prime tannages of middle and heavy leather and good damaged tend upwards; some transactions were effected for future delivery at outside quotations. Oak Sole—The inquiry has been quite active, mostly from Eastern manufacturers. Good leather remains scarce and sells readily, to arrive, at full prices. Sales are considerably in excess of receipts. Week's receipts of sole leather about 43,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—Boston jobbers actively engaged in making sales to Western customers. Manufacturers are also busy."

METALS—Have been inactive to-day; prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Spirits Turpentine are now asking $1 50 per gallon; but the market is *generally inactive*.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales 900 bbls., at $10 50@$10 62½ for Mess, and $8 50@$8 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily at about our inside figures. Cut Meats are in request, at 4½c.@5c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 180 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for and is firm, at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—A fair business was transacted, to-day, sales having been made of 1,400 hhds, chiefly Cuba, at 7c.@8¾c. and 410 boxes Havana at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are out of market and are wanted at very full prices. Goat are in request, but the light supply and high claims of owners check transactions. 100 bales, each, of Curacoa and Vera Cruz and 36 bales Payta have changed hands, all on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 lbs. prime, at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 560 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28½c. ₱ gallon. Market depressed.

FREIGHTS.—Moderate engagements were effected to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@11¾d.; Corn 10½d.@10¾d.; Beef 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible], and by steamer, [illegible]; Butter and Cheese, [illegible]; Oil, [illegible]; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. [illegible] bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the shipping list, have been: a ship, 871 tons, to Buenos Ayres, lumber and spars, about $10; a British brig, 125 tons, to South America and back, $2,650; a brig, 245 tons, to Tarragona, heavy pipe staves, about $50; a bark, 480 tons, at Boston, thence to Cronstadt and back, $6,500; a ship, 1,100 tons, at Boston, from St. George to Liverpool, deals, 65s; a British brig, 174 tons, hence to Porto Rico and back, $1,600; a brig, 299 tons, to Santa Cruz, Cuba and back, sugar, 41c., and molasses, $3 25; a ship, 787 tons, to Liverpool, one, 534 tons to Liverpool or Bristol, a brig, 1,600 bbls., to Jamaica; and at Boston, a ship, 993 tons, thence to Melbourne, one, 846 and one 993 tons, from Baltimore to San Francisco, and a bark, 499 tons, from Bangor to Buenos Ayres, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 12
	FOR EUROPE.		
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 22
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday next, at 5¼ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

LONDON AMERICAN.—MR. KNIGHT, WHO represents the London American, will oblige a friend by leaving his address for J. G. W., No. 119 Broadway, first floor.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches every SUNDAY in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn. TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., second sermon on *The Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 3, followed by the Communion. At 7¾ P. M., subject—*The Nation's Past and Present Progress and Future Destiny, considered in the light of History and the Bible.*

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—6TH-AV., opposite 8th-st. The third anniversary will be celebrated on SUNDAY, July 6. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. I. S. Kalloch, at 3 P. M. The annual report, containing an account of God's wonderful dealings with the church, will be presented in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

TO CHURCHES.—WANTED, THE POSITION of Sexton by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the position, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate, and can produce the very best recommendations as to honesty, &c. A Presbyterian Church preferred. Address SEXTON, Box No. 147 Times Office.

ALLIANCE.—THE INAUGURATION OF THE "Broadway Meeting" of the CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE will take place at the City Assembly Rooms on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Tyng will preside, and addresses delivered by Henry G. Weston, D. D., Alexander Thompson, D. D., Rev. C. C. Goss and others. Prof. Wilson will lead the singing.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL—REV. MR. SHIMEALL will deliver a discourse ON SABBATH EVENING, (D. V.,) on the following subject—*A Scriptural Inquiry into the Origin, Nature, &c., of the Angelic Orders, Holy and Apostate.* Services at 7½ o'clock P. M. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 3 o'clock.

A SERMON ON THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE of Principle, alike in Religion and in Government, suggested by the Fourth of July, will be given by Rev. E. G. Brooks, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Communion will follow. No afternoon service till September.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. Mattison will preach as usual in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The Lord's Supper at the close of the morning sermon, and the Sunday School missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7¾ in the EVENING. Rev. John Parker, D. D., Pastor.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, TWENTY first-st.—The Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New York University, will preach in this church, please God, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, at 4½ P. M.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles. At 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. Inskip, Chaplain 14th Regiment N. Y. S. V., just from the seat of war.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 8; the P. M. being for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. Barnard, late Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, will preach in the evening.

THE FINAL CONFLICT.—THE SPECIAL messenger of the coming, conquering King, will proclaim the word of doom for the nations, and of salvation for Zion's children, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. Dr. Vinton, Pastor of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public are invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. Rockwell's)—Schermerhorn, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Sabbath services until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

EMANCIPATION—ITS METHOD, ITS DUTIES AND ITS FRUITS.—Dr. Thompson will preach on this subject at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SABBATH EVENING, July 6, at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. H. B. RIDGEWAY, PASTOR OF ST. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. Henry C. Kimber will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. J. S. INSKIP, CHAPLAIN OF THE 14th Regiment, will preach in 2d-st. M. E. Church, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, July 6.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE DIRECTED to me by the Hon. District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Laimbier's Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the bark *Texan Star*, consisting of

118 bales cotton from the prize schooner *W. C. Bee*.
72 bales cotton from the prize schooner *Newcastle*.
1,132 bales cotton from the prize steamer *Swan*.
8 round bales cotton from prize steamer *Swan*.
41 bbls. resin from prize steamer *Swan*.

Terms of sale: United States Treasury drafts, or such funds as will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States on deposit. Samples to be seen at the office of H. Benner, No. 112 Wall-st., on after and July 5, inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST—STRAYED FROM Pier No. 3 North River, a black and white bloodhound, large size, and goes by the name of Prince. The above reward will be given by returning him to the baggage-master of the steamboat *Metropolis*, Pier No. 3 North River.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

EIGHTH-AVENUE GREAT STORE.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY.
Store closed in order to mark down the prices and arrange the stock.
OPEN WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.
$30,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
MUST BE SOLD.
Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
NEAPOLITANS, TUSCANS, DUNSTABLES,
FEADALS.
SPLIT STRAWS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
2,500 Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Misses' fine trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Boys' Straw Hats, 3c., 6c., 12c.
EVERY KIND OF STRAW GOODS TO BE SOLD.
Trimming Ribbons 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
RIBBONS FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS HALF PRICE.
MUST BE SOLD.
Lot Lining Silks, 12c., 18c., per yard.
ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLEARING OUT.
ALL THE WHOLESALE STOCK
UP STAIRS TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL.
25,000 Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
15,000 cheapest Collars ever seen, 10c. to 31c.
1,500 Setts, auction lot, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Veils, all to be sold, 12c. to 50c.
Lot fine French Bands, 5c., 10c., 12c.
ALL THE FINE BANDS CLOSING OUT.
10 A. M. WEDNESDAY
SALE COMMENCES.
Closing out Laces and Edgings, 1 cent.
Closing out Silk Illusions, 6 cents.
Closing out Infants' Waists.
Closing Ladies' Muslin Caps, 6 cents, worth 25 cents.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS
OF EVERY KIND CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
MUST BE SOLD CLEARING SALE TWENTY DAYS.
Pusher Lace Shawls worth $10 for $3 50.
Pusher Lace Mantillas worth [illegible] for [illegible].
Splendid Lined Parasols, $1 25.
SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING.
20,000 Gents' Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 25 cents.
18,000 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4 cents to 18 cents.
Rich Thread Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Rich Mantilla Laces, 5 cents to 25 cents.
2,000 Gents' fine Shirt Bosoms, 8 cents to 25 cents.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
10,000 Paris Mitts, auction lot, 3 cents a pair.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 18 cents to 25 cents.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 21 cents to 38 cents.
Splendid lot of Gloves worth 50 cents for 12 cents.
Extra lot of Gloves closing at 6c., 8c., and 10c.
Gents' and Ladies' Silk Gloves, 15 cents.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 25 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION, CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Large lot of fancy Goods, &c.
Spool cotton—3 spools for 1c.
Lot worsted skirt braids, 2c.
Best French working cotton, 2c.
Best pins and needles, 3c. paper.
Closing lot of Lubin's extracts, 25c.
Closing lot of portemonnaies and bags, 6c., 12c.
Splendid Spring belt ribbons worth 31c., 6c.
Lot of ruffling, closing 25c. and 31c. per piece.
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
TO BE SOLD
IN THIS CLEARING SALE.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY
MORNING, 10 A. M.
WM. [illegible],
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-sts.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—500 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 25c.; 500 dozen Ladies' [illegible] Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers for any department of instruction, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; [illegible] Wiswell, Englewood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 120 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 557 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the [illegible] vacation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 139 Times Office, New-York City.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN rosewood cases, iron frames, and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, [illegible], $275 and $300; new 6¾-octave, [illegible]; do. 6½-octave, $145. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, and $150. New MELODEONS at extremely low prices. 100 new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons TO LET, at $2 and upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a steady, respectable Protestant woman; is accustomed to children, and is competent to take care of an infant, and is patient and kind to them, and is disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect; is willing and capable of making herself generally useful; good City reference given. Apply at No. 42 3d-av., near 10th-st., on Monday.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN, OF MANY years' experience, wishes a situation as competent seamstress, dressmaker and fine sewer; has been on the continent several times. Address M. O., Box No. 169 Times Office.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a fancy confectioner's or millinery store; has been employed in a fancy-store recently; is a neat sewer, honest and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, in the store.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 28 West [illegible].

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, *Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein*, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL, AT $8 PER TON.—Now delivering Cumberland Coal of a superior quality for blacksmiths. A liberal discount to dealers' cargo. THOS. TRUSLOW, No. 286 East Fourteenth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to depot; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depot for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. H. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 285 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES," OR UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, SO CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in GUARANTY BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the premium on gold at the market rate added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,** and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.**

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING.
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guarantied by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows: The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 228 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until MONDAY, July 7, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 2," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKE,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ, } Trustees and Attorneys.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER, } Committee of 20th May, 1862.

PICKAWAY COUNTY BONDS.—SIX months interest on the past-due Bonds of Pickaway County, Ohio, will be paid by the Agent, at the Park Bank, from the 5th to 10th of July, upon presentation. All Bonds not presented within this time must be presented at the office of the Treasurer of Pickaway County for payment of interest.

M. BROWN,
Agent of Pickaway County, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1860, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.

A. BOXON, Financial Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
New-York, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and *Four Per Cent.* per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 3 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on *sums over $500. Money deposited* on or *before* July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday *from 5 to 8 P. M.*

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 3d-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.
New-York, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Wolsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
New-York, July 1, 1862. his Attorney, (L. S.)

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
New-York, July 1, 1862. T. M. PRENTISS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
New-York, July 1, 1862. JAS. C. ATWATER.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

VERMILYE & CO.
JULY 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal must be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 28th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee on Supplies.
Dated New-York, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PATENT BOOT

ALL PRODUCTIONS
under this patent have the accompanying PATENT STAMP, four times enlarged, on one of each pair.

PRINTING.

BUSINESS CARDS, 75 CENTS PER 1,000; circulars, 38 cents; labels, 35 cents; billheads, first-class, $5 per ream; newspapers, books, pamphlets, everything equally low. Price list of all kinds of printing free. T. R. DAWLEY, New Steam Printing Establishment, corner Reade and Centre sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, June 30, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent., out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 11 and open August [illegible]. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 9th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,) NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 2d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1862.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 22 Wall-street.
CAMBRELENG & PURR, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 660 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 12. Consumers of Footwear, see it and save your money.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN the shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 35 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Leight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. *The French Preventive,* $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, *Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop* cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical applications, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 597 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 35 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at cost prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for way stations. Night Line. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Nausikon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st. Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NIAGARA WILL leave James-slip, (Pier No. 32 East River,) probably on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next at 5 o'clock, on her first trip to Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and will make regular trips thereafter. For particulars apply to

A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9¾ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M. for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDed or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, of wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded "while in the line of his duty." Also, the proof of the widow's marriage, and her husband's death.

SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c.
Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.
Office in Washington, D. C., 7th-st., corner of F, opposite Patent Office.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine; the Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn; the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York City; the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Illinois; the Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; the Hon. John L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; the Hon. F. P. Blair, M. C., Missouri; the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts; the Hon. Dwight Loomis, M. C., Connecticut; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vermont; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank; Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	
TUESDAY, July 1.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAMER MATANZAS,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
Will leave from Pier No. 4 North River, on SUNDAY, 6th of July. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 43 New-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$150
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 5 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 6½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 5 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 3, 1862.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INformed that the cars of this Company are now running to Coney Island from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.

JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, President.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, less than an hour from the City, 36 by 34 feet, with furnace, gas, water closet, bath, wash-troughs, and hot and cold water; also a good stable and plenty of trees; very desirable neighborhood, genteel, and situation remarkably healthy. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 76 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY, CITY AND SEA SIDE combined—Two charming properties on 155th-st., near Port Morris, 20 minutes' ride from Central Park, eligible for Summer or Winter residence. One villa 15 rooms, one cottage 8 rooms; little cash required; neighborhood respectable and healthy. Full particulars in print at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, IN TOWN of Yonkers, three-quarters of a mile west of West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road; two-story house, 12 rooms, barn, &c., all nearly new; plenty of fruit, fine well and spring, from 2 to 50 acres of good land; fine healthy location and good neighbors. Terms to suit.

P. B. AMORY, No. 129 Water-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 29 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
Entire Change of Performances.
The Manager is happy to announce an engagement with the celebrated
HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE,
which will give a variety of entertainments, concluding with Rossini's celebrated
OPERA OF CINDERELLA,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours,
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring
NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY,
WEIGHING 693 POUNDS!
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL
FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
The two, together, making the
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
EVER BEHELD.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age ever known.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee..................Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 7 and 8,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
IN TWO NEW CHARACTERS.
New Comic Drama,
THE YOUNG PRINCE.

Prince Frederick	Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
King Frederick	Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Count Benderoff	Mr. T. J. Hind.
Capt. Rosenberg	Mr. J. W. Collier.
Carl Calverhott	Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Inez, Princess of Brunswick	Miss Nelson.
Queen of Prussia	Mrs. H. P. Grattan.

Supported by the entire Company.
To be followed by the Comedy of
KATTY O'SHEAL.
Katty O'Sheal (her original character)
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, TO-NIGHT,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, July 5,
THE IRISH HUSSAR, OR A MILITARY EXECUTION.
FLORENCE............EDWARD O'NEIL.
To conclude with
LORD FLANIGAN.
Mrs. FLORENCE in her great Yankee character.
MONDAY—DOMBEY AND SON.
FLORENCE............CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
444 BROADWAY, 444
Directly opposite the
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
HENRY WOOD, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
The public are respectfully informed that this
MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT
Will open
MONDAY, July 7, and every evening during the week.
On which occasion
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
organized in 1851,
Will appear in their select and varied
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Company comprises the most celebrated Negro Delineators and Musicians in the world, among which may be found EPH HORN, CHARLEY FOX, FRANK BROWER, COOL WHITE, HENRY PERCY, RAFAELE ABECCO, H. SCHWICARDI, Master EDDY, &c., &c., &c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. WM. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen.

KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

SUMMER RESORT.

Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the

SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.

Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.

R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates by applying personally on the premises, or addressing T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to B. COLAMORE & CO., No. 478 Broadway, or BAKER & VAIL, No. 268 Washington-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suites of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30, 11:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Bergen at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GOOD BOARD AND fine airy rooms, neatly furnished; plenty of fresh vegetables from a fine garden on the premises; grounds shady; abundance of fruit, and every home comfort; house only five minutes from depot. Accommodation for horse and wagon. Address BOARDING, Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasant, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. B. Roopes.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE WANTED for a lady, six young children and two servants, for about two months, within one hour of the City, by boat or railroad. Address, stating location and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 18th-st.; size 21x60; handsomely finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.—A 3-story brick house, built about four years, will be sold for $4,750, worth $6,000. House has modern improvements, with dining-room and kitchen in rear. It is being put in complete order, and painted throughout; neighborhood unexceptionable, and possession given immediately. Address C. E. T., Box No. 133 *Times* Office. Brokers need not answer.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third floors. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 10 Nassau-st.

(Continued from First Page.)

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Penn.
Benton Fryer, Co. K, 26th Penn.
H. Hayell, Co. C, 26th Penn.
W. H. Sawyer, Co. D, 101st Penn.
G. Hagen, Co. A, 101st Penn.
W. Caldwell, Co. K, 103d Pa.
W. Buford, Co. B, 103d Penn.
W. Frick, Co. E, 103d Penn.
J. Hamilton, Co. I, 103d Penn.
W. R. Snail, Co. A, 103d Penn.
W. McClellan, Co. H, 105th Penn.
E. C. Van Dyke, 105th Penn.
J. Crabb, Co. D, 20th Ind.
J. Tillotston, Co. H, 20th Ind.
J. Hanthen, Co. H, 20th Ind.
N. M. Tappan, Co. E, 20th Ind.
M. Gardner, Co. H, 20th Ind.
W. Rub, Co. E, 20th Ind.
W. Hand, Co. E, 85th Penn.
S. B. Fassnach, Co. F, 93d Penn.
J. Brunner, Co. E, 101st Pa.
O. P. Sibletz, Co. K, 20th Ind.
Corp. J. McLeppey, Co. C, 20th Ind.
G. Drake, Co. E, 20th Ind.
Corp. W. W. Archer, Co. H, 20th Ind.
B. Shellenberger, Co. H, 20th Ind.
E. M. Farnsworth, Co. K, 20th Ind.
T. Staten, Co. K, 20th Ind.
F. Acton, Co. I, 7th Mich.
J. M. Stewart, Co. B, 16th Mich.
E. Flynn, Co. K, 4th U.S.A.
J. T. Brant, teamster.

VALENTINE M. SILVA, Chief Clerk,
Medical Director's Office, Fort Monroe, Va.

List of Sick and Wounded Arrived at Fortress Monroe Thursday Night from City Point, on Steamer State of Maine, from James River.

John K. Say, Co. F, 105th Pa.
Chas. Smith, Co. C, 70th N. Y.
J. Hilernen, Co. I, 105th Pa.
B. F. Stedman, Sig. Corps.
Geo. Smith, Co. B, 56th N. Y.
Geo. Gadom, Co. I, 56th N. Y.
F. Campbell, Co. E, 56th N. Y.
Corp. J. W. Warner, Co. C, 103d Pa.
E. Daimons, Co. C, 26th Pa.
H. Blaker, Co. A, 26th Pa.
F. Reed, Co. F, 56th N. Y.
F. Hans, Co. E, 56th N. Y.
M. Kennedy, Co. K, U. S. A.
H. Churchill, Co. E, 1st Min.
Jno. Dix, Co. F, 1st N. Y. C.
Corp. B. F. Durban, Co. C, 85th Pa.
B. Bernard, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
H. O. Roberts, Lieut., Co. E, 85th Penn.
J. A. Blakely, Lieut., A. D. C., Gen. Burns' Staff.
P. R. Chadwick, Lieut., Adjt., 100th N. Y.
W. O. Colt, Lieut., Co. E, 93d Penn.
J. B. Montgomery, A. A. G., Gen. Newton's Staff.
Jno. M. Russell, Lieut., Adjt., 16th N. Y.
Jno. Haviland, Lieut., Quartermaster, 85th Penn.
Pat. Hirgan, Capt., Co. D, 69th N. Y.
A. J. Pinkerton, Lieut., Co. F, 23d Penn.
S. P. Townsend, Capt., Co. C, 103d Penn.
Alex. Wishart, Capt., Co. K, 9th Penn. Res.
H. Hook, Lieut., Co. B, 1st Penn. Res.
D. W. Mullin, Lieut., 101st Penn.
G. W. Creiger, Lieut., Co. A, 5th N. Y.
B. G. Fowler, Lieut., Co. B, 5th N. Y.
A. Massenael, Co. K, 82 N. Y.
C. Collins, Co. K, 4th Maine.
Longfellow, Co. C, 6th Me.
N. Kesay, Sgt., Co. C, 57 N. Y.
J. J. Kellogg, Co. H, 37 N. Y.
G. W. Knight, Co. A, 6th Me.
G. L. Burton, Sgt., Co. G, 37th N. Y.
G. M. Hallker, Co. F, 7th Pa. R.
Wm. Girsvan, Co. B, 71 N. Y.
Jas. Hughes, Co. F, 71 N. Y.
J. Phelps, Co. G, Baker's Cal. Regiment.
Andrew Ran, Co. F, 49th Pa.
A. Bogart, Co. B, 96th Pa.
W. O'Connor, 2d U. S. Art.
F. Raymond, Co. D, 49th Pa.
D. Connor, Co. G, 83d Pa.
— Kalstein, Co. G, 4 U. S. Art.
F. Kubler, Co. A, 33d N. Y.
John Crenshaw, Co. E, 11th U. S. Inf.
Sergt. Thos. Miller, Co. A, 38th N. Y.
Corp. A. J. Cole, Co. B, 16th Mich.
John Howe, Co. E, 72d N. Y.
Sergt. John C. Whipple, Co. A, 4th Mich.
John Miller, Co. G, 101st Pa.
W. H. Sullivan, Co. C, 11th U. S. I.
John A. Alden, Co. H, 4th Mich.
Sergt. C. H. Sampson, Co. A, 3d Maine.
John Carr, Co. B, 52d N. Y.
Corp. S. Willis, Co. H, 4th Mich.
G. E. Darling, Co. G, 20th Mass.
Wm. Armstrong, Co. G, 61st.
J. Hamlbert, Co. K, 7th Pa. R.
P. McKenny, Co. K, 56th NY
Wm. Frazer, Co. K, 74th NY
Sergt. John F. Brisbane, Co. K, 1st Pa. R.
J. S. Wiggins, Co. C, 61st NY
Prof. Lowe, Aeronaut.
Col. C. E. Pratt, 31st N. Y.
Capt. A. W. Loomis, 56th NY
J. G. Wilson, Co. G, 2d R. I.
J. Knoblock, Co. B, 27th N Y
Corp. A. H. Hamilton, Co. F, 5th Vt.
Danl Parker, 1st Md. Art.
W. B. Metcalf, Co. K, 1st Pa. R
John Lee, Co. A, 106th Pa.
Corp. M. H. Barman, Co. A, 5th Wis.
Jas. W. Long, Lieut., Co. A, 2d U. S. I.
Chas. M. Freeman, Lieut., Co. G, 2d U. S. I.
J. Seymour, A. D. C., Gen. Morrill.
R. E. Prime, Lieut., Co. C., 5th N. Y.
B. M. Scott, Capt., Co. I, 4th U. S. I.
H. L. Abbott, Lieut., Co. I, 20th Mass.
W. R. Riddle, Lieut., Co. I, 20th Mass.
J. W. Root, Lieut., Co. H, 2d N. J.
H. W. Ayers, Lieut., Co. G, 5th Wis.
G. Chandler, Lieut., Co. D, 16th Mich.
T. J. Vannerman, Lieut., 1st Md. Art.
F. Hanson, Lieut., Co. B, 62d N. Y.
Wm. Evans, Capt., Co. K, 5th Wis.
Jno. Morris, Capt., Co. F, 85th Penn.
F. Smullen, Lieut., Co. D, 103d Penn.
W. H. Sweeney, Gen. Meagher's Staff.
John H. Barton, Co. D, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
M. Weiss, U. S. Art.
C. Briton, Corp., Co. G, 16 N. Y.
F. Cunningham, Corp., Co. L, 71st Pa.
F. Narcross, Co. K, 16 N. Y.
W. Wallack, Co. L, Baker's Cal. Regiment.
C. H. Meserole, Co. I, 71 N. Y.
John Myers, Co. F, 40 N. Y.
J. Hudson, Co. H, 105th Pa.
Chas. Gardiner, Sgt., Co. B, 2d N. Y.
Wm. Richard, Co. K, 16 N. Y.
C. Jones, Sgt., Co. C, 37 N. Y.
A. M. Track, Berdan's S. S.
J. C. Blayden, Co. A, 2d Me.
Jas. Kelly, Co. K, 69th N. Y.
Wm. Crosson, Co. C, 10 N. Y.
T. H. Merill, Co. E, 7th Mass.
D. Rogers, Co. A, 4th Pa. R.
J. Finch, Co. H, 38th N. Y.
Josh. Terr, Co. E, 72d Penn.
Dan. Collier, Co. K, 4th Pa. Reserve.
Otto Zoeller, Co. D, 7th N. Y.
P. Freely, Co. C, 38th N. Y.
Corp. J. Wells, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
John A. Sherman, Co. I, 21st N. Y.
L. McKarney, Co. B, 71st Pa.
John Beazley, Co. H, 11th Mass.
John Mason, Co. I, 71st N. Y.
J. D. Austin, Co. I, 3d Mich.
John Carr, Co. I, 18th N. Y.
Wm. O'Callahan, Co. A, 9th Mass.
M. Dudley, Co. A, 15th Mass.
Wm. Wiley, Co. C, 1st Mass.

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Maine.
J. R. Ball, Co. I, 8th N. J.
J. W. Keys, Co. F, 4th Vt.
Sergt. C. Evans, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cav.
M. Monohan, Co. B, 69th Pa.
H. W. Ballan, Co. I, 20th Ind.
H. McLane, Co. A, 38th N. Y.
M. Lucy, Co. A, 11th Mass.
Sergt. F. W. Green, Co. G, 20th Mass.
B. J. Foriner, Co. K, 1st N. J.
J. Recking, bugler, Co. D, 18th N. Y.
Sergt. Jno. Greeney, Co. E, 8th Penn. Res.
Wm. James, Co. E, 23d Pa.
A. P. Moore, Co. G, 6th Me.
C. Wolf, Co. E, 98th N. Y.
A. Depee, Co. D, 106th Pa.
Sergt. L. D. Butler, Co. D, 27th N. Y.
A. Herda, Co. F, 5th Penn. Res.
H. Kasch, Co. C, 7th Penn. Res.
C. W. Randall, Co. H, 6th Maine.
S. W. Corps, 6th R. I. Bat.
Ed. Filkins, Co. A, 7th N. Y.
A. Bailey, Co. F, 36th N. Y.
R. G. Dodge, Co. K, 38th N. Y.

VALENTINE M. SILVA, Chief Clerk,
Medical Director's Office, Fort Monroe, Va.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

The following are the names of the wounded and sick arrived here yesterday by the steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Louisiana* from the Army of the Potomac:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Lieut. M. Hall, 71st—rheumatism.
Lieut. J. H. Howard, 72d—fever.
Capt. Wm. Ackerman, 62d—face, severe.
Col. E. G. Marshall, 13th—fever.
Lieut. J. M. Burns, 69th—wrist, severe.
Sergeant Samuel Gardiner, 72d—thigh, slight.
Lewis Hern, 52d—hand, severe.
George Ferguson, 14th—shoulder, severe.
Casper Wilk, 1st—thigh, severe.
H. C. Herrick, 14th—bruise, severe.
Capt. Geo. Duryea, 5th—in leg.
Lieut. D. S. Harris, 81st.
Lieut. F. Ottlander, 2d.
Capt. W. W. Bales, 25th.
Capt. A. H. Preston, 25th.
John Schott, 66th—hand; severe.
H. W. Thompson, 16th—hand; two fingers amputated.
Corporal Joseph Groburn, 2d—rheumatism.
James Kelly, 30th—leg; slight.
Thomas Connery, 63d—hand and arms; slight.
Henry P. Herne, 31st—head and arm; slight.
James Griffin, 2d—fever.
Edward Deny, 72d—side; slight.
Corporal Pat McGaw, 72d—arm severely.
Frank Courtney, 37th—arm, severely.
O. Benjamin, 81st—ankle; slight.
W. M. Quinn, 40th—arm, severe.
Sergt. Wm. McCourtney, 72d—shoulder, severe.
Mathias Govener, 30th—arm, slight.
Jno. Laughlin—hand, slight.
Pat. Fountain—hand, slight.
Jno. Armstrong—hand, slight.
Geo. W. Gillis, 2d Artillery—head, severe.
Pat. O'Condor, 40th—sick.
Corp. J. W. Snydaker, 27th—slight.
Wm. Mathews, 18th—sick.
Jno. Farrell, 49th—sick.
Jas. Couson, 100th—sick.
Jno. Mulligan, 62d—sick.
Corp. L. J. Stevens, 64th—hand, slight.
Corp. Louis Dougall, 2d—sick.
Geo. F. Hawes, 12th—sick.
Richard Delaney, 2d—sick.
G. H. Coot, 33d—arm, slight.
Jno. Reese, 14th—hand, slight.
Jno. Masterson, 32d—head, slight.
B. Tanner, 61st—head, severe.
C. Adams, 61st—sick.
Wm. Boodie, 41st—sick.
Jno. D. Hill, 72d—foot, slight.
Chas. Sullivan, 16th—hand, slight.
Theo. Bradwell, 18th—hand, slight.
Corp. Michael Wimball, 25th—arm, slight.
Michael Hefferts, 25th—leg, slight.
August Beute, 7th—leg, slight.
Chas. B. Davis, 2d—sick.
Geo. Clifford, 14th—back, severe.
Jno. Riley, 5th—abdomen.
Wm. H. Daniels, 18th—leg.
Corp. W. T. Williams, 1st Art.—thigh.
W. H. Colbrook, 1st—shoulder.
A. Skilling, 43d—shoulder, severe.
Paul B. Clark, 44th—arm, severe.
Corp. J. E. Cross, 12th—arm, slight.
E. T. Bullis, 16th—breast, severe.
Jno. Salmon, 1st—head, severe.
Chauncey A. Reed, 36th—shoulder, slight.
Wm. T. Freed, 10th—fever.
J. Donavan, 22d—side, severe.
Thos. Higgins, 69th—hips, severe.
Tim. O'Brien, 69th—hand, severe.
Sergt Jas. Stewart, 36th—thigh, slight.
Sergt I. G. Barker, 36th—ankle, slight.
Joseph Salmon, 12th—arm, slight.
John Kuls, 17th—rheumatism.
Thos. Quinlan, 62d—hand, slight.
Martin Conners, 40th—hand, slight.
Peter Sigler, 31st—hand, severe.
Karl Ludwig, 7th—leg, slight.
Moses Morris, 16th—slight.
Jas. Shields, 88th—hand, severe.
Tim. Driscoll, 88th—hand, severe.
Chas. Mason, 72d—hand, severe.
Jno. Nolan, 88th—slight.
O. G. Stillwell, 64th—elbow, severe.
Jacob Kling, 31st—hand, severe.
Henry M. Taft, 31st—thigh, slight.
Wm. Higgins, 69th—hand, slight.
N. M. Lambert, 37th—wrist, slight.
Corporal J. T. Matthias, 14th—leg, slight.
A. C. Cross, 100th—breast, severe.
David Farrell, 72d—hand, severe.
Richard Valentine, 12th—foot, severely.
Sergt. Geo. Stans, 16th—breast, severely.
W. H. Madison, regiment not named—hand, severy
F. M. Sullivan, 38th—hand, severely.
Lieut. E. G. Northup, 31st—leg, severely.
August Griffin, 13th—elbow, slightly.
Oliver Kidd, 36th—hip, slightly.
[illegible]
[illegible]
J. B. Terwilliger, 32d—face, severely.
Jas. Cosgrove, 18th—leg, slightly.
Sergt. H. Blunden, 44th—leg, slightly.
John Carr, 22d—finger, slightly.
Jno. Costell, 25th—arm, slightly.
Thos. McNulty, 37th—arm, slightly.
John Kelly, 4th—arm, slightly.
B. Flannigan, 4th—arm, slightly.
Michael Wayland, 36th—breast, severely.
Nicholas Sheridan, 55th—arm, slightly.
Charles W. Van Voort, 16th—knee, slightly.
Rody Higgins, 88th—leg, slightly.
Wm. Langley, 37th—shoulder, slightly.
P. Lewis, 37th—finger, slightly.
Corp. James Ready, 37th—hand, slightly.
Chas. G. Bean, 13th—shoulder, slightly.
Jacob Wolf, 55th—hand, severely.
Max Webber, 17th—hand, severely.
Wm. Smith, 27th—side, severely.
John Lee, 61st—hand, severely.
Wm. Gaines, 25th—bowels, severely.
James Brady, 69th—thigh, slightly.
Corp. John Sullivan, 31st—wounded knee.
Thos. Gillespie, 37th—hand, slight.
Corp. Wm. Evans, 40th—hand, severe.
George Bond, 55th—hernia.
Jas. Farrington, 55th—side, slight.
Pat. Foote, 14th—thigh, slight.
E. H. Sprague, 16th—thigh, severe.
Michael Foy, 88th—arm, severe.
Thos. Starr, 88th—hand, severe.
T. J. M. Jewell, 13th—head, slight.
A. Thayer, 16th—shoulder, severe.
Jos. Burk, 25th—ear and back, slight.
Wm. S. McMurray, 16th—foot, severe.
Lewis M. Lagro, 25th—arm, slight.
Joseph Hosina, 69th—arm, slight.
Jas. Hervey, 31st—shoulder, severe.
Wm. Williamson, 71st—slight.
Wm. Humphry, 31st—eyes.
Corp. Jas. Coonan, 16th—eye, severe.
L. Potter, 16th—shoulder.
Michael Wagner, 16th—elbow, slight.
H. C. Frazier, 40th—knee, severe.
Daniel McFay, 38th—breast.
Michael Garvin, 40th—leg, severe.
Jo. Hathaway, 69th—breast, severe.
Lieut. C. W. Mitchel, 1st—back, severe.
W. H. D. Bell, 16th—hip.
Capt. Wm. Wallace, 1st—thigh.
Henry Smith, 44th—bowels and leg, severe.
Lieut. W. M. Bond, 69th—shoulder, severe.
Sergt. Sylvester Porter, 32d—shoulder, slight.
Michael Kennedy, 16th—breast, slight.
Capt. A. W. Shaffer, 44th—shoulder, severe.
James Parker, 16th—back, severe.
Capt. R. T. Laughan, 12th—arm, severe.
Jacob McCarthy, 37th—arm.
Elijah Vagan, 16th—arm, slight.
Henry Merrit, 16th—breast, severe.
Corp. T. Fray, 69th—hand, slight.
James Sibree, 73d—sick.
Edward Mullet, 32d—shoulder, slight.
Jas. Vaughan, 27th—hip, severe.
David Susee, 73d—sick.
Sergt. J. B. Ficknor, 61st—hand, severe.
James Mahoney, 5th—breast.
James Van Wagner, 5th—back, severe.

LATE FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers and Rebel Prisoners.

The Rebels Reported to have Been Driven Back Ten Miles on Thursday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 4.

The steamer *State of Maine*, with 309 wounded soldiers on board, and the *Kennebec*, with 250, leave Fortress Monroe this morning, for New-York. They arrived here last night from Harrison's Landing; many of them very slightly wounded—a finger, a hand or an arm.

While endeavoring to obtain their names the boats were ordered to leave. Cols. C. E. PRATT and A. W. PRATT, Capts. J. G. WILSON, JOHN KNOBLOCKS, A. H. HAMILTON and DANIEL PARKER, are on the *State of Maine*.

The Eleventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves were in the first battle of the extreme right wing, and suffered severely. Col. GALLAGHER was taken prisoner; Lieut.-Col. JACKSON was killed; Maj. JOHNS is missing; Adjt. McCOY is missing, and Capt. BRADY was killed.

All the other other officers are missing, except Capt. PORTER and his two Lieutenants, who were detailed upon other business at the time of the engagement.

Parties on board the steamer *Commodore*, from Harrison's Landing, report they heard cannonading from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon; others say it continued until 6 o'clock, the time of the departure of the steamer from Harrison's Landing.

She brings down 475 soldiers, mostly wounded; among them is WM. RAYMOND LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, who is quite debilitated, but not materially injured.

Gen. McCLELLAN sent down 333 rebel prisoners today, who were marched into Fortress Monroe in single file, and a more unique spectacle never could be dreamed of. They were all sorts of dresses—many of which had been undoubtedly taken from our soldiers. No two were alike, and they were dirty, dingy and worn out. The rear was brought up by about twenty "contrabands," who, as they stepped ashore, grinned ghastly "grins," and followed their "masters" into the Fort.

The prisoners were sent here in charge of Lieut. C. D. MEHAFFEY, of the Staff of Gen. ANDREW PORTER, Provost-Marshal of the army of the Potomac. Among them are fifty-three officers—two Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels and three Majors. The following are included in the number:

Maj. John Link, 7th Louisiana.
Capt. Cornelius Page, 7th Louisiana.
Surgeon Norton, 8th South Carolina.
Capt. T. W. Rogers, 1st South Carolina Rifles.
Capt. Kirby, 17th Virginia.
Capt. Granbery, 1st Virginia.
Capt. John R. Towers, 1st Virginia.
Augustus Shaw, Adjutant 30th Georgia.
Col. R. R. Applewhite, 12th Mississippi.
Capt. S. D. McChesney, 12th Mississippi.
Col. Edward Pendleton, 3d Louisiana.
Chaplain Martin, 3d Louisiana.
Capt. Jonathan Rivers, 3d Louisiana.
Capt. A. N. Jones, 17th Virginia.
Col. Martin Mars, 17th Virginia.
Capt. Robert Simpson, 17th Virginia.

It is stated that *the rebels were driven back and retreated ten miles yesterday*, (Thursday, July 3,) *with great loss of men and cannon.*

The Fourth was celebrated by the firing of a salute from the Fort and navy at 12 o'clock, and an English frigate lying in the Roads, abreast the Fort, joined in its salute.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. VAN WYCK.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

An officer who arrived to-day, reports the death of Col. VAN WYCK of New-York.

MOURNING AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 4.

Accounts from Fredericksburgh represent the greatest possible distress among the inhabitants. The Thirteenth Virginia rebel regiment, raised in that town, having been cut to pieces.

Senator WILLEY, of Virginia, was the Orator at the celebration at Alexandria to-day.

SICK AND WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

The steamers *Louisiana* and *Vanderbilt* arrived yesterday, bringing 1,300 wounded and sick soldiers from James River. Ambulances were employed till a late hour last night conveying them to the various hospitals in Washington and vicinity. Many were able to walk to and from the ambulances. Our citizens readily assisted in the work of removal. These patients are all recipients of good care and kind attentions, and the ladies have entered into the humane service.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

WALDO CLAFLIN, of Framingham, body servant of Col. WYMAN, of the Massachusetts Sixteenth, has [illegible] home. He reports that Col. WYMAN was shot through the breast, and his right arm was shattered badly in the battle. Monday afternoon, his Orderly and others carried the body eight miles and buried it under a tree, which they marked.

Capt. ALBERT G. DODD, of Boston, attached to the United States Infantry, was shot dead at the head of his company during the battle.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 5.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a proclamation calling for troops to reinforce the regiments in the field to the full standard, and for additional regiments to suppress the rebellion.

The Seventeenth Regulars in the Late Battle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By giving the subjoined a place in your columns, you will state a fact and correct an oversight.

In the report of the regular regiments, under Gen. SYKES, no mention has been made of the Battalion of the Seventeenth Regular Infantry, now in service, under Major ANDREWS.

This is one of the new regiments raised last Summer. It has been quartered at Fort Preble, Maine, drilling actively and fitting itself vigorously for the field. One battalion being filled up, it arrived in Washington about the middle of March, and has since been incorporated with the other regulars, under Gen. SYKES. It was with the army before Yorktown, and participated in all the late glorious engagements, with Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's Division. This little battalion went in ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY STRONG, AND LOST EIGHTY-TWO MEN! Out of six line officers, lost three—Capt. DODD killed, and MOURCONNAY and WHITTEMORE wounded and missing. Capt. DODD was killed in the first charge the battalion made by a shell, which, in its explosion, knocked down First Lieut. F. D. HOWELL, who was side by side with his Captain, wounding the back of his neck, notwithstanding which, he remained on the field, taking command of his company, and securing the body of his Captain, which he afterward had buried.

This regiment is honored by having as its Colonel, Gen. HEINTZELMAN, (now in command of volunteers,) and will, we think, from present auguries, be no despicable command for so great an officer as he has proved himself on every hotly contested field of this terrific war.

Probable Safety of Col. McQuade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I see in your paper of the 2d inst. an article, copied from the Philadelphia *Press*, giving an account of the battle at Gaines' Hill on Friday last, in which the writer states that Col. McQUADE, of the New-York Fourteenth, was killed. This I know to be a mistake, for in the terrible battle near Shirley's Landing, on the 1st inst., I saw Col. McQUADE at the head of his regiment, and am positive that up to 5 o'clock P. M. he was unhurt. At that time I received my own wound, and was compelled to leave the field. What may have happened to the Colonel after that time, I am unable to say, but I trust and believe that he came off the field safe.

I am yours, &c.,
WM. Y. W. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First N. Y. S. S.
FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 3, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Sailed.

JULY 5—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mad. P. Monti, Miss Alice Shelby, Charlotte J. Smith, Augusta J. Smith, Matilda Pimer, L. Starnes, F. Toewater, wife, 3 children, infant and servant, Holland Consul at St. Louis; Charles Leefler, wife and child; Antonio Linf, of New-Orleans; Miss Bertha Nichols, Jesse S. Smith, Mrs. Francis M. Palmer, Mrs. Thos. Hutchinson, son and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Durand, of Philadelphia; Wm. Gammage, do.; George Bumley, do.; John Thornton, do.; Thos. Sullivan, Chas. Burleson and lady, Mrs. Sullivan, 2 children, infant and servant; Louis Famacht, N. Percelli, Wm. S. Peterkin, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; Lieut. Bond, Toronto; Chas. Gossed, Capt. M. Smith, Miss Davison and servant, Edward Davison, wife and infant; Rev. J. S. B. Hodges and wife, Pierre Monti, John Geddes, Capt. John Moody, J. Perig, R. Ross, John Piggott, Mr. James Davis, John Stewart, Mr. Thos. Weightman, Chas. Eastmead, Theodore Johnson, Poughkeepsie; A. Grille, Peter Brennan, G. Richardson, Geo. D. McCallen, J. L. Pickering, Belfast; D. Littlejohn, R. Bramhay, John Doyle, James Downey, Geo. Levers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Miller, Miss M. Lear, Mrs. Fleming and four children, Col. John D. Rust, Capt. Burger, Capt. Fengar, Mr. Suydam, Lieut. Spencer, Lieut. McRogers, Joel Hopper, E. P. Tunison, of Adams' Express Company; Lieut. R. L. Law, of U. S. frigate Vermont; Dr. McCall, L. L. Lyons, E. L. Pierce, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. R. D. Bates, Dr. F. Bacon, Capt. Campbell, E. Cameron, Wilson, Bingham, Jas. McKenny, W. H. Allen, A. H. Adams, H. P. Kendrick, Ed. Morrill, E. Park, W. W. Halleck, R. B. Leach, Abbott Morris, S. Smedley, H. B. Ellery, B. P. Abbott, Rev. J. W. Horton, P. Farrell Dwyer, H. Kimball, J. H. Miller.

In steamship Cahawba, from Pensacola—Mrs. Ella Pfisto, Miss Sarah C. Russell, of Key West; Miss Phillips, of Tortugas; Mrs. Clark, Henry Simmons, Dr. McKenzie of the U. S. A., Henry Madden, Wm. H. Potter of U. S. N., Capt. Henry Samson, Jacob Hackley, James H. Starr, Government Agent, and 43 in the steerage.

In schooner Adeline from Grand Cayman—Mrs. Walls, Mrs. Winsendecker and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets... morn.
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 39 | Gov. Island. 1 46 | Hell Gate.... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

U. S. steam-transport Eastern State, Teal, Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 2, off Cape May, passed bark D. Colden Murray. Left U. S. gunboat Chippewa, transport steamers Guide and Empire City; ship Marcia Greenleaf; bark Milton; schrs. Mary H. Banks, Richard Barry, Burris, John L. Rodner, Rachel S. Miller, Emma Amelia, John Tilton, Malabar, Mohawk, Bengal, Le Roy, John Hess, S. R. Dixon and John N. Genin.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool, May 18, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. June 20, passed ship City of *Brooklyn, bound east.* July 3, at 7 A. M., in a thick rain *storm,* struck on the beach at the south end of the Woodlands, causing the vessel to leak badly; after getting off was spoken by the U. S. steamer Daylight, and supplied by her with men to assist in keeping the ship free of water.

Bark Ottilie, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 324 passengers to Henschen & Unkart. Passed Fair Island May 24, from that time had nothing but westerly winds. June 17, in lon. 46, passed several icebergs. Also, on 18th and 19th June saw several very large icebergs. June 20 passed the Grand Banks.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co. June 17, lat. 10 25, lon. 50, signalized an Am. bark steering S. S. W., showing a red signal with a black letter in it.

Bark Alcippe, (Br., of Sunderland,) Watson, Ghent 55 ds., with chicory to Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Bark Helen, (Bel.,) Despotter, Ostend, Bel., 70 ds., with chicory to order. Had western winds most of the passage.

Bark Evadne, (Br., of Newcastle,) Consterdin, Dublin 46 ds., in ballast to Craig & Nicol.

Bark Wolfe, (Br., of Pictou,) Munroe, Pictou, 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Joseph, (Br.,) Ferris, Cow Bay, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Belloni & Co.

Brig Eagle, (Br.,) Delepiaine, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with pickets to master.

Brig Rainbow, (Br.,) Woodward, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Neander, (Br., of Liverpool,) Crosse, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with 6,000 bushels salt to Calvin Knox. July 3, 17 miles S. S. E. from Barnegat, saw a schr. sunk.

Brig Crimea, (Br., of Sunderland,) Nelson, Limerick 47 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig B. Young, Cook, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Cavecilla, (Br.,) Salter, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Annie Edith, Nash, Harrington 12 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br., of Arichat, 3 masts,) Marmand, Lingan via Arichat 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Barbara, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Arichat 11 ds., with coal to Belloni & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Drinko, Addison 4 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Cole, Millbridge, 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Rio, Small, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with piles to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Calais Packet, Hatch, Calais, 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Tyrone, Mitchell, Millbridge, 11 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Equal, Kelley, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Cosmus, Spear, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Gentile, Getchell, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. New-Haven, Glover, Philadelphia for Boston.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, with mdse.

Cleared....SATURDAY, July 5.

Steamship Glasgow, Rochell, Liverpool, John G. Dale & Co.

Ship St. Louis, Deny, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Brigs Renshaw, Pierce, Cadiz, J. E. Ward & Co.; Yan- [illegible]

[illegible]

Schooners S. D. Phin, Gaston, White House Landing, Va.; D. A. Stewart; Justice, Sheldon, [illegible]; Providence, S. Kenny; [illegible], Taylor, Crowell, Philadelphia, V. B. McKerson.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, Pensacola June 28, Key West June 30, and Port Royal July 2, to D. D. Tompkins. Arr. at Hilton Head July 1, U. S. transports Ben Deford, Cosmopolitan and Delaware, from [illegible]. The C. touched at Hilton Head to land a portion of the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers. There arrived at Key West on 23d June brig John Pierce, Norton, from Philadelphia, with coal; 24th, schr. D. S. [illegible], from Philadelphia, with coal; brig Julia [illegible] Coombs, from Philadelphia, with coal; 25th, bark [illegible], from Gulf of Mexico, [illegible]; D. G. [illegible], from Philadelphia, with coal; Narragansett, Hall, from Philadelphia, with coal; [illegible] McClure, hence; barks Indian Belle, Partridge, hence; Philena, Winslow, hence; Henry Nutt, Barber, from Philadelphia; Sycoon, Also; Rainbow, Also; [illegible]; schr. S. B. James, Chase, from Philadelphia. Vessels left at Pensacola, U. S. sloop Vincennes and U. S. schr. Mary Wood.

U. S. transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal. She has on board 77 wounded soldiers from James Island. Also, 40 bales of Sea Island cotton consigned to Hiram Barney, Collector of this port. June 3, 10 miles N. E. Port Royal Bar, passed U. S. storeship Supply, steamer Ben Deford and brig Sarah Peters, bound in. Same date passed bark Tangier, of Boston, bound north, and saw steamship Vanderbilt and other vessels at anchor off Stono Inlet.

U. S. steam transport West Point, Crowell, Fortress Monroe 42 hours, in ballast to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Oneida, Troop, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with [illegible] Dalzell.

[illegible]

ballast to master. June 30, off the Middle Ground, passed steamer Commodore, bound in. July 4, off Absecom, passed steamer New-York, bound south. Left bark Hadley; brigs Susan Duncan, L. P. Watts, [illegible]; Alice Mowe, Capella; schrs. Only Daughter, J. H. Williams, Amity, Hattie Ross, E. W. Sawyer and many others, names unknown, all in the Government service.

Brig S. B. Johnson, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible], Manzanilla 21 ds., sugar, cedar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sea Lion, Jarvis, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Martha Jane, Corbett, St. Johns, N. F., 22 ds., with seal oil to T. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Forest, Sawyear, Cherryfield, 7 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. War Eagle, (of Boothbay,) Hodgdon, Trinidad, Cuba, June 20, with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. June 21, off Cape Antonio, saw brig Naiad, from Cienfuegos for New-York; same day was boarded by U. S. steamer St. Lawrence; June 22, in lat. 23 34, lon. 82 34, passed brig Bion Bradbury, bound north.

Schr. Althea, (of New-Haven,) Hervey, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left schr. Dwight, Davidson, for New-York next day.

Schr. Adeline, (of Provincetown,) Low, Grand Cayman 14 ds., with mahogany, cocoanuts, &c., to Thos. Gillespie. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. M. Rogers, (of New-Haven,) Parsons, Eleuthera 10 ds., with pineapples to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Target, White House, Va., 4 ds., in ballast to James Smith & Co.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Weeks, Arroyo, P. R., with sugar to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Tweed, Accomac, Va., 2 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. M. Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Statesman, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to C. Snow.

Schr. Galvanic, (Br., of Nassau,) Curry, Abaco 7 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Elizabethport, with coal for Gardner, Me.

Schr. T. S. Lindsay, Ricker, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Faulkengham, Cutler, Me., 6 ds., with piles to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. T. Tinker, McDonald, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Eldorado, Coles, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to C. Snow.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketum, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to J. O. Reming.

Schr. Teviot, Wilson, San Salvador 9 ds., with pineapples to Darrell & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. M. T. Young, Frazier, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. War Steed, Smith, Baltimore, 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. C. Hayden, Billiard, Hartford, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Chesapeake, Portland, Me.; Bremen, for Bremen; Glasgow, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Frigate Sabine, for Boston, via Long Island Sound.

Spoken, &c.

Julia—brig, (Br.,) from London for St. Johns, N. B., June 30, in lat. 43 10, lon. 66 41, and was supplied with provisions.

Volga—bark, hence for Cork, June 22, in lat. 40 N., lon. 64 28.

Powerful—bark, (Br.,) from Quebec for Liverpool, June 20, in lat. 46 51, lon. 46 11.

Mohawk—U. S. gunboat, hence for Port Royal, July 3, at 5:30 P. M., in lat. 34 30, lon. 75 38. All well.

Chief—schr., from Baracoa for New-York, June 28, in lat. 32 47, lon. 74 38.

Bienville—U. S. gunboat, on the blockade off Charleston, July 3 at 1 P. M. All well.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R.—Bark Evening Star, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; schrs. Telegraph, for Norwich in 3 ds.; Garland, for New-York in 10 ds.; Sally Gay, New-Haven in 6 ds.; Ocean Bride, (Br.,) New-York in 8 ds.; Garibaldi, (Br.,) New-York in 10 ds.

At Trinidad, Cuba—June 26, barks T. B. Barteau, Nichols, for New-York; Young Nova Scotia, (Br.,) Bogart, for Falmouth in 3 ds.; Windward, Emerson, do. in 20 ds.; brigs Angostura, Mahlman, for New-York; Geo. Downes, Paine, do. in 5 ds.; Progressive Age, Wording, for Falmouth do.; A. Horta, Orcutt, disg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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